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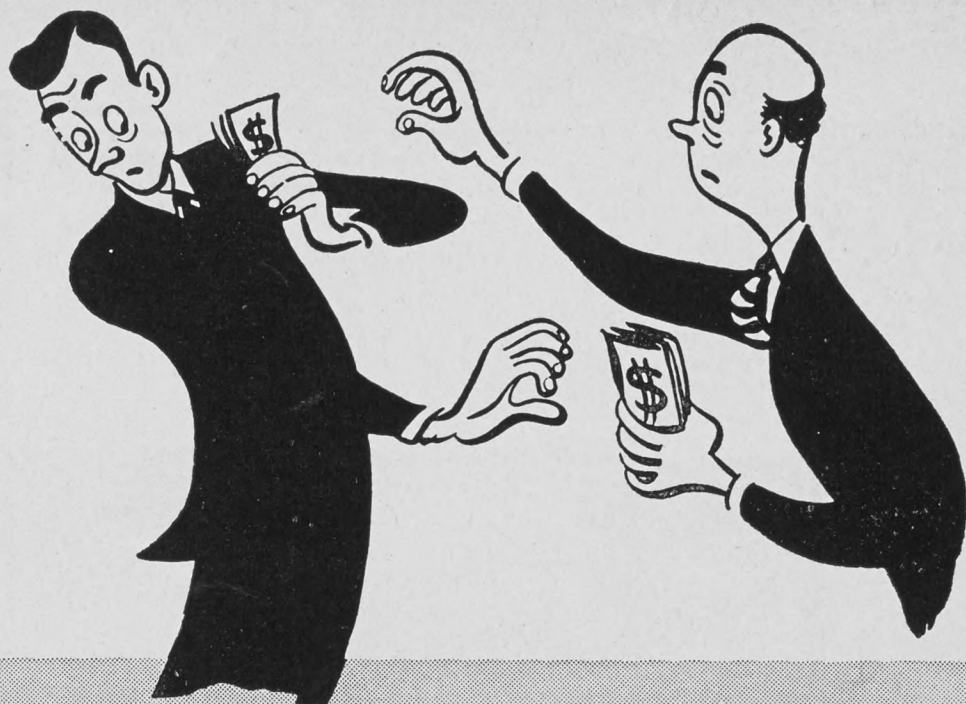
GUIDE



AUGUST • 1944



ONE MAN'S **IN**come IS ANOTHER MAN'S **OUT**go...



If rising prices and costs were allowed to keep pushing each other up, inflation would be unavoidable. That's what inflation is—a panic rise in prices—with money losing its value and confusion everywhere. To prevent inflation, a ceiling has been set on prices and profits, —wages and salaries have been controlled.



I WANT MORE!

If one person demands higher prices—another higher profits—another a higher wage or salary—soon everybody would be making the same demands—demands on everyone else.

Then costs of production could not be controlled.

The ceiling could no longer be held.

Living costs would go up—

OUTgo
INcome
and **OUTgo**
and **INcome**
begin their frantic rise.

SO WE WANT MORE TOO!



**ECONOMIC STABILITY IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRESENT PROBLEMS
OF WAR AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR PEACE**

**LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E.D.T.**

This is the ninth of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasise the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later

Public Owned Power For B.C.

Outlet for Peace River also mooted—Farm output up—Sugar Beet seed production promising—By Chas. L. Shaw

B RITISH Columbia's farm communities are likely to be affected beneficially by Premier John Hart's proposal for government acquisition of all public utilities in the province selling power to the public. The premier is particularly anxious that cheap and abundant power be made available for the rural areas, and in some respects that interest ranks even higher than his concern for what

the larger centers of population do with their hydro-electric systems.

Several months ago Premier Hart was averse to taking over the big B.C. Electric Railway, which provides power as well as lighting and street car and bus services in Vancouver, Victoria and other metropolitan areas, but there has been a strong agitation for public ownership of this public utility and the municipalities have been able to convince the premier that it would be much more satisfactory for his government to make a deal with the company in their behalf rather than complicate the issue with a lot of separate agreements between the company and the individual municipalities.

So, now the provincial government is preparing to go into the power business on its own account, and as a preliminary it will appoint an independent commission to negotiate a deal mutually favorable. Another commission, perhaps of the same members, will be appointed later to administer the corporation as a department of the government. But Premier Hart has stressed the point that his government does not propose to expropriate the company as Quebec did with Montreal Power. It will be a straight purchase and it will not be based on value of the shares either, but on the actual worth of the company as determined by the commission.

The Old P.G.E. Question Again

In this way the government is taking one more step to forestall the C.C.F. opposition, which has been clamoring for state control of public utilities for some time. But it will also be carrying out one of Premier Hart's aspirations—to bring cheap power to the farm.

Another of the premier's ambitions is to extend the Pacific Great Eastern through Prince George to the Peace River country. The government is now surveying a highway route to that great agricultural empire, but a highway will not be sufficient to serve the future needs, in the opinion of Mr. Hart, who also looks to the Finlay Forks region as a potential source of coal for coast cities. An engineer's report indicates that two seams of coal there contain some 185 million tons and there might be a proven field of 2.7 billion tons.

A railroad to the Peace River valley would give that section of the country a long-needed outlet to the west coast. Without such a link there is a good prospect that trade will continue to flow eastward rather than westward, and the British Columbia government hopes to provide the diversion before it is too late.

Crops throughout Bri-

tish Columbia are coming along nicely and there should be heavy production in almost every department. The Okanagan is still looking forward to a near-record yield in apples and other tree fruits, although insect infestations have been reported during the last few weeks. In the Fraser valley, however, all the signs are favorable and the only problem is to find the labor to do the harvesting.

Although there has been little rain in the valley this summer, there have been few extremely hot days, with the result that most crops have made rapid headway. The hay and clover crops have been excellent, and conditions have been ideal for harvesting fruit. There will be an exceptionally big cherry yield, with virtually no splitting. As for dairy production, the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association predicts that butterfat output will be about a million pounds in excess of last year's.

A new crop in the valley is mint, now being grown on several acres for its oil, now in strong demand as a result of wartime shortages. A distillery is needed, however, and this will probably materialize before many months.

The British Columbia Seed Growers' Association, comprising some 400 members in the Lillooet, Kamloops, Okanagan and Grand Forks districts, are installing a plant for the cleaning and sorting of vegetable and garden seeds, and this will be in operation by the fall. Seed growing is now being taken seriously in this province, and operations are gaining rapidly.

The Seeds of the Sugar Beet

The growing of sugar beet seed has attained particularly large proportions. The B.C. Sugar Refining Co., one of the largest industrial enterprises on the coast, which for some years has been extensively interested in the growing of sugar beets in southern Alberta, has taken over direction of the sugar beet seed industry in British Columbia which previously was in the hands of Buckersfield's Ltd., seed and grain house.

Dr. Frank Peto, loaned by the National Research Council, will have charge of sugar beet seed production. After examining some 125 acres of sugar beet seed growing on a Fraser valley farm, Dr. Peto has expressed the opinion that the industry has really "arrived." Most of the major difficulties of the grower have now been overcome, and Dr. Peto believes that it will be possible to meet postwar world competition successfully.

Cecil Tapp, Dominion seed specialist, reports that sugar beet seed grown in B.C. has shown 80 percent germination, an exceptionally good record.

Construction of a spinning mill in the Fraser valley to process the flax linen fibre now being produced there is expected to become one of British Columbia's means of relieving the rehabilitation problem when the war ends.

Frank Brown has been interested in this project for some time as the head of a large Vancouver cordage company. He says that it will be necessary to have at least 2,000 acres of flax in production to warrant establishment of a mill, which means that present acreage will have to be doubled. At the rate of expansion during the last few years, however, this goal should be reached before long.

The honey prospects are sweet, too, according to Harcourt Green, secretary of the Vancouver division of the Honey Producers Association. He expects a new high record in production. Last year the province produced about 1.3 million pounds, and there has been a big increase in the number of bee-keepers as a result of sugar rationing. Last season there were about 5,000 registered; this year about 8,000.



? QUIZ CORNER

For the Readers of The Country Guide

HERE are seven more questions to test your knowledge. How many can you answer correctly? Then—put these questions to your family and friends. You'll find the answers at the base of this column:



1. What was the average yield per acre of potatoes in Canada last year?



2. Who was the man most responsible for developing Marquis Wheat?



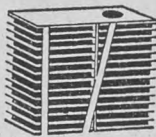
3. What province produces the most maple syrup?



4. What province marketed the most pigs in Canada during 1943?



5. How many eggs were produced on Canadian farms during 1943?



6. What was the average cash income per Canadian farmer from the sale of farm products in 1943?



7. What radio battery produces more power for its size because it is built in layers?

\$2 for YOUR question

Send us a question (with answer) which you think would interest other readers of this paper. We will pay \$2 for each question (with answer) that we publish. Address your letter to Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited, 811 Davenport Road, Toronto. All submissions will be the property of the Company.

WHICH RADIO BATTERY LASTS FOR 1200 HOURS?

Most folks know the answer to this question—because they have been buying "Eveready" "Air Cell" Batteries for ten years.

This amazing 'A' Battery *breathes* oxygen—so that it maintains its power long past the normal life of ordinary-type 'A' Batteries. Think of the convenience — the economy!

The model illustrated — the A-1300—is ideal for all 4 or 5 tube 1.4 volt battery radios. It will serve you well for 1200 playing hours. Next time—ask for an "Eveready" "Air Cell" Battery by name.



EVEREADY

TRADE-MARK

RADIO BATTERIES

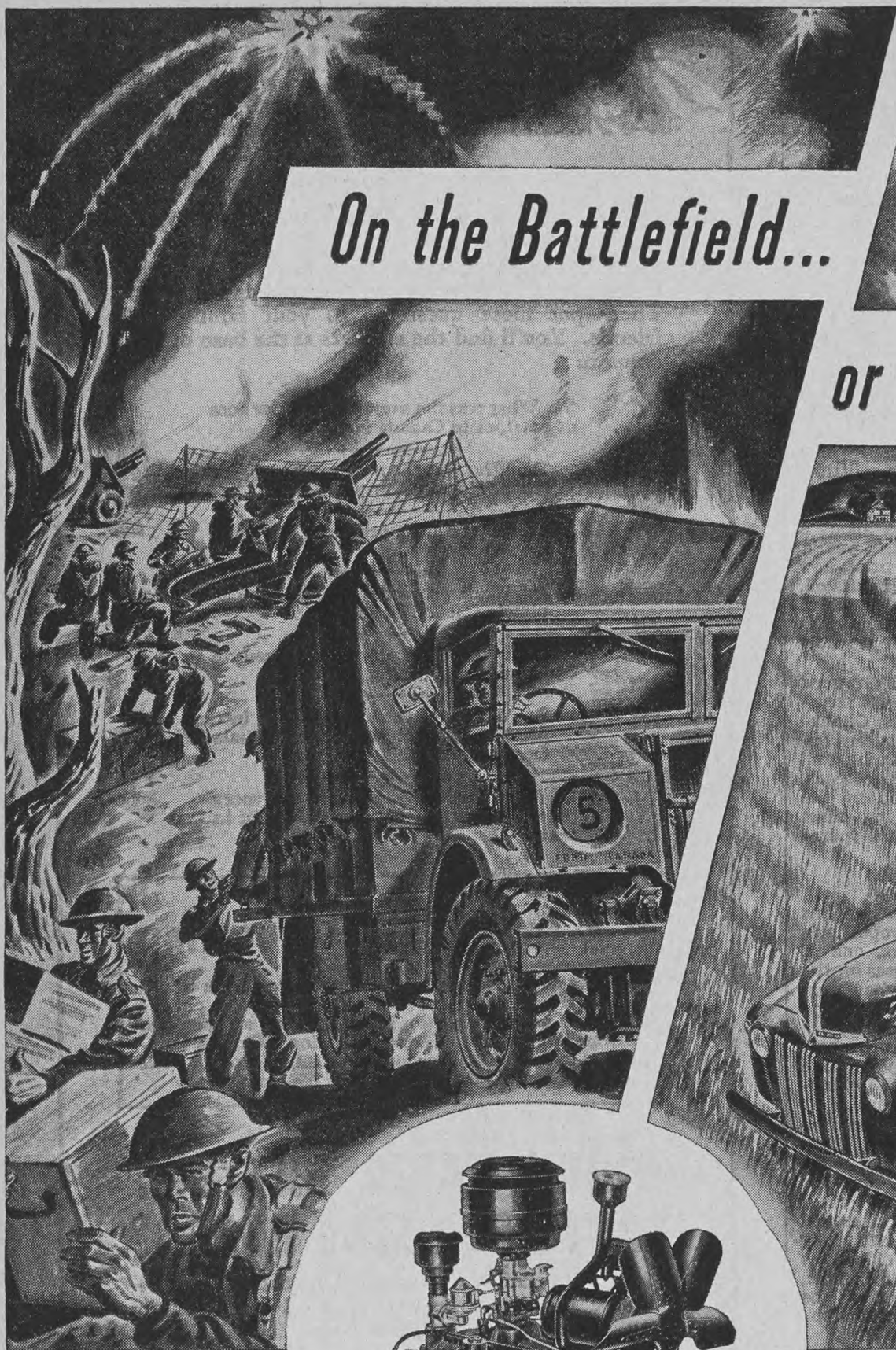
HERE ARE THE ANSWERS:

(as supplied by well-known Farm editors).

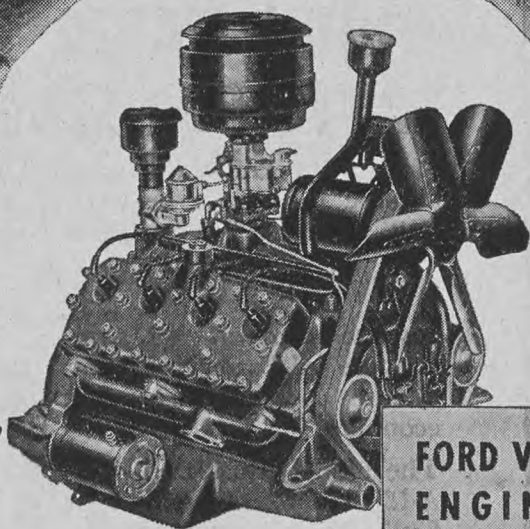
1. 130 bushels.
2. The late Dr. Charles Saunders.
3. Quebec, with about 80% of the total commercial production in Canada.
4. Alberta, with over 31% of the total.
5. \$15,029,788 dozen.
6. \$1,906.00.
7. The "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" Battery.

On the Battlefield...

or the Harvest field



IT HAS



FORD V-8
ENGINE

POWER TO SPARE

RUGGED FORD VEHICLES, built strong and tough by Canadian workmen, have borne the brunt of many hard-fought battles. That amazing piece of engineering—the Ford V-8 Engine—is today supplying a goodly share of the horsepower so essential in waging modern warfare.

The Ford V-8 Engine drags guns into forward positions. It hustles troops from one part of the front to another. It lugs up ammunition, food, motor fuel; transports refugees and prisoners of war.

In the harvest field it is just as efficient, dependable and economical of fuel and oil as on the battlefield. Today it plays a prominent part in producing the nation's food and transporting it to market.

Whether it is being used to power an army truck, a universal carrier, or an artillery tractor on the war front, or the truck engaged in essential transport here in Canada, the Ford V-8 Engine is a power plant that is dependable and trouble-free. On the battlefield or the harvest field it has power to spare.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

TIME

Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

Extra! Extra!

WHEN, during the whole course of history, did momentous news pile up on momentous news as it did during July? The stalemate in Normandy was broken. Good gains were made in Italy where the Nazis were pressed back to the Gothic Line. Saipan was mopped up and a landing made on Guam, the first American island to be captured by the Japs when they went on the rampage. Like a tidal wave the Red Army surged forward, engulfing great cities, driving the last vestiges of the disintegrating Nazi army from pre-war Russian soil, recapturing large slices of the Baltic States, thundering on to the gates of Warsaw and carrying the battle back to the frontier of East Prussia.

The Axis governments shook with the repercussions of these terrific collisions. Tojo's government crumpled up after he had admitted to the Emperor that he could not win the war. The Junkers attempted to assassinate Schicklgruber but their effort lacked the scientific precision one might expect of the Prussian war lords. Schicky turned on them and in a savage blood bath liquidated some thousands of the officer class, from majors up.

In the United States, Dewey and Roosevelt were nominated for the show-down in November, while in Canada election campaigns were on in Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick.

It was a busy month.

The Near Miss

WHEN Stauffenberg's wee bomb scored a near miss (two metres) on Schicklgruber, it brought the Prussian boil on the Nazi body-politic to a head. The Vons have known for months that the jig is up; that they are licked. They wanted to engineer a peace they would survive and then get ready for the next war, on the principle that if Germany fights enough wars she eventually will win one. That would be the war that would end wars.

Fortunately their scheme blew up in their faces. If the bomb hadn't been a fire-cracker, and they had got control, it would have been fine grist for some future propagandist mill to get the Germans thinking that they lost the war because they were stabbed in the back on the home front. That's the very argument concerning the last war with which Schicklgruber first caught the German ear.

Prussian science and Schicklgruber intuition and astrology have clashed since the beginning of the war, even before that. Fortunately, Der Fuehrer is boss. He

is the ballyhoo artist who pulls the big boners, such as giving himself six weeks to get to Moscow, and we still need him. Better have him running things than the Junkers, who know their business. He has shot a lot of them, which is the right idea, and when the end comes and we hear the Rhine whine it will be from the Nazis. The world does not want to see Schicklgruber go down in German history with a martyr's halo. It wants him and his gang of cutthroats to bear the stigma, accept the humiliation and take the consequences of total defeat and unconditional surrender.

The Flaming Red Front

ON June 23 the Russians unleashed the avalanche. Since then we have witnessed the greatest demonstration of military might in all the war-crammed history of the human race. In speed, it has broken the records of even the Nazi advance against the little nations. In man power, they have hurled four or five million combat troops into the fray, with as many more in the reserve and service forces. In length of line ablaze with action nothing like this has ever been witnessed. The territory liberated dwarfs anything previously known. The Red net has been thrown over dozens of cities, hundreds of towns and thousands of villages. In less than six weeks of flaming action the Red Army reached Warsaw and isolated Riga from the south. Cherniakhovsky, 36-year-old Jew-

ish marshal, surged into the Suwalki triangle, annexed to East Prussia from Poland in 1939. The thunder of battle can be heard from Silesia, Germany's extreme Southeastern province. One year ago the fighting was around Orel and Kursk, almost due south of Moscow. The Red Army, since then, has fought two-thirds of the way to Berlin.

A monthly review cannot go into the details of this mighty phenomenon. Every idiotic order of Hitler to stand to the end has been followed by a debacle. The avalanche roared on and increased in speed. His purge of the Prussian commanders and officers showed that he was still master at home but he had none of their calibre to put in their places. The retreat became a rout. There was apprehension that the Red Army was lengthening its lines of communication too rapidly. Events up to the close of July have shown that Stalin and his field commanders had judged the situation correctly. The month closed with a multiplicity of offensives in full pursuit of what at this distance, looks like a disintegrating enemy.

The Battle of France

WHEN William of Normandy landed on British soil he fought the Battle of Hastings, won it, and all was over. Back in Normandy battles which made the affair at Hastings look like a village brawl raged from D-day until the end of July before the Battle of Normandy merged into the Battle of France.

The history of the Western front can be simply told. There was the landing. Then came the build-up. The British and Canadians held the line to the east, the Americans to the west. The Americans then struck west, cutting off the upper part of the Peninsula. They fought north, and captured Cherbourg late in June. A month after D-day, Caen fell to the British and Canadians. A couple of weeks later they launched an offensive south of Caen, which bogged down in the mud. In the last few days of July the Americans struck south, along the western coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, pushing the Nazis back to Brittany. Whether this is a breakthrough, followed by a flanking movement toward the east and on to Paris may be known when this is read. The simple fact is that when the Allies hoped to be within sight of the Eiffel Tower they were still in Normandy.

The slow progress on the Western Front for the first eight weeks was chiefly due to an unexpected turn of German strategy. It was expected that they would put up their fiercest resistance against the Russians because they knew what the Russians would do to them after what they have done to the Russian people. If the worst came to the worst, it was thought, the Nazis would sooner have the British and Americans than the Russians to be the first to enter Germany. All this was wrong. The German strategy has been to confront the Allies on the Western Front with every ounce of resistance they can muster and this is also true on the Italian front, the least important front of the three.

In Normandy the Nazis have been assisted by nature. The weather on D-day was bad. Since then it has been atrocious. The offensive south of Caen was begun in good weather but soon torrential rains grounded the planes and

turned the terrain into a lake of mud. The task of breaking out of that cramped corner into more open country, where the Allies' preponderance of men and machines could be capitalized, was increased. The break-through was delayed. A new offensive had to be mounted further west. It has been successful and looks like a break-through. Perhaps, as was the case in Italy, the long delay will be followed by spectacular advances.

Ankara and Buenos Aires

TWO events of world importance, as the month closes, are the impending entrance of Turkey into the war and Washington's arraignment of Argentina. Turkey would certainly be taking no chances and the effect on the Balkans would be great. One result might be the early liberation of Greece. The State Department at Washington has issued a paper which is a stinging indictment of the Farrell government of Argentina. It accuses Argentina of deserting the cause of the Allies, of failing to implement its pledges to break with the Nazis and of being a hotbed of Nazi propaganda and espionage. Farrell's reply is that his government will proceed on its present course.



Subs and Robots

SCORES of German subs have been sent to the junk yard at the bottom of the Atlantic; corvettes, frigates and planes have made the water too hot for them; their nests have been torn out by the bombers; they have run low on fuel oil. For months the Atlantic has been safe for seamen; torpedoes have been as scarce as fair weather in the Channel. Some think that the Nazis have something on the hip, perhaps a one man sub which is next thing to a robot sub.

As a war winner the robot bomb is a dud, but it is quite lethal, just the same. The casualties are mostly civilian, for there are a lot of civilians in and around London. It is not pleasant to think that the one which landed on the London Zoo might just as easily have landed on 10 Downing Street, St. Paul's, or where the mother of parliaments was sitting. The charge of TNT has been stepped up from one ton to two and there is no guarantee that it cannot be stepped on up to ten. A new type robot goes silent toward the end of its journey, which makes it more difficult still to avoid.

The R.A.F. could blast a German town for every robot that lands in England but the British stop short of that. The chief military effect is the diversion of bombers to hunting out their roller-coaster launching ramps.

To this random terror the Germans have added a rocket propelled fighter plane capable of terrific speed. One of the first fliers to encounter it was in a Mustang, which can do 400 miles an hour or better, but he reported that he could not get his sights on it. On account of its extreme speed, the jet-propelled plane can be manned only by men of iron nerve and constitution, according to reports from Berlin.



VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



Meeting of the Board of Directors

What is the price of wheat, or hogs, or eggs, or beef, or potatoes? What are the prospects of a good crop? How and when is that certain job to be done that must be done as soon as possible? What is the help situation?

Yes, there are many things to talk over when the farm family gets together. For farming is a real business—so like a manufacturing business, for example, where prices, production, "hows" and "whens," manpower, wages and all such problems are also the chief concern of those who must run that business—and make it pay.

As a matter of fact, farming is Canada's first and most fundamental business. Other business

men know that. And they know that, like their own businesses, farming calls for "get up and go," coupled with brains, ability and willingness to work. When you get right down to it, the farmer's job and the manufacturer's are much alike—with much in common.

That's probably why they have always stood for the Canadian principle that encourages and rewards perseverance, ambition, ability and hard work.

Farming is founded on that. So is manufacturing. So is Canada.



F44-GM3

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CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS



"We've got everything planned," Jill told him. "You're going to be busy."

It doesn't end here

AT last he was back in Canada! He had been overseas only a matter of two years, but there had been a lot of living crowded into those twenty-four months. And a lot of death, too; a terrible allotment of death and destruction. Flying Officer Hugh Carlyle had finished a tour of operations and had been shipped back to Canada for a rest period, given a month's vacation before reporting to an east coast station where he was to instruct student-pilots in the tactics of the medium bomber.

He couldn't help feeling excited and joining his shouts to the crowd's at the ship's rail. For a while some of the tiredness left his face and he was keyed up with pleasure. Canada again!

"Sure you won't change your mind?" Fred Dunham asked. Dunham had been his navigator. "My folks would be delighted to have you come along home with me."

"Thanks all the same, Fred, but I'd better go back to my home town. I'll see you when we report for duty."

"Okay! Have a good time, Hugh."

"You too."

"Don't worry about me! Look, I didn't mean to tell you till it was all over, but I'm getting married while I'm home. You know—Mary! I've told you about her often enough."

"Well, say! Congratulations, Fred, and every happiness. Save me a chunk of cake."

"You bet!"

Hugh made a mental note to pick out a present when they landed. He had Dunham's address and it would please his buddy to be remembered that way. No wonder Fred had been so crazily excited all the way over.

AT length Hugh said goodbye to his friends and boarded the west bound train. Going home. Going thousands of miles across a continent, to a little town out in the Alberta foothills called Cropridge.

"Maybe I'm silly to go back," he muttered to himself. "Maybe I should just stay in Montreal or Toronto and see the sights. But—"

Hugh was an orphan. He had no relations in Canada now that his mother had passed on, but Cropridge was still a focal point in his mind.

"Shucks, I'll even have to stay at the hotel."

Well, perhaps Jill's folk wouldn't hear of that. Jill had been a good sort to keep

roasts on the creek. They'd been through high school together, then she'd worked in the same store as he did when schooling was finished.

Working in a store! How tame it sounded now, yet Hugh had really liked it before he joined the air force. He liked meeting the people that came in, liked the few minutes of talk with each one; looking back, it seemed that even then he was desperately lonely. His mother had been an invalid, of course, and sometimes the boy sensed the frailty of the thread that held her to life. He had put off going into the service as long as it was decent, just because of her; he was the only thing that mattered in her life, and five months after he had left Cropridge she had slept away and Hugh was alone. Oh, there were a couple of aunts in Scotland; they'd done a lot for him while he was

"Dust!" he would roar, making a grab for a broom and whipping a rag out of a hip pocket. He had a mania for cleaning.

Hugh chuckled at the memory. He knew very well that Old Jaynes would employ him after the war. Did he want to go back?

He shook his head.

That was part of the trouble, part of what was wrong with him. Oh, he knew something was wrong. The listlessness, the matter of not caring what happened. He knew he should have plans, just like the other boys. For a while it had seemed that plans would never matter in any case. That was during some of those early raids. But the war was going our way now and the war's end was not too far off on a hopeful horizon. And here he was in Canada again, perhaps to stay as an instructor for the duration.

AGAIN he thought about Jill. Would the girl come into whatever plans he made? Well, there was nothing between them but friendship, and he shared that with a lot of other young fellows too. Oh, she'd kissed him goodbye and cried, but so had Jo and Ann and Miss Milly and some of the others. A kiss or two meant nothing at all. And she'd written faithfully enough, though there was very little in those letters other than gossip, news about Doug and Jim and Betty and Ann and others that he knew. Her best letter was when his mother had died; she'd really helped him then. It was the only one of her letters he had saved; the rest didn't count for much. Except that every letter counts a lot at a time when a man's six thousand miles from the spot he considers home. Oh yes, every letter counted and no fooling about that.

"Sweetest ranch you ever saw," a young sergeant-pilot was saying, across the aisle. "It's really something! Soon's

There comes a testing time of old values as Hugh, an airman on leave, was to discover in a little Alberta town

By KERRY WOOD

ILLUSTRATED BY HAROLD MARCHANT

in touch with him for so long. There were times when he was over France, over Belgium and Holland, zooming in at deck level on the coastal shipping, the docks, and the armament factories, when fellows thought a great deal about the folks at home, and that's when Hugh had often conjured Jill Thomas into his mind's eye. Wondering if there could be anything between them that would endure. After his mother had gone Hugh had a lonely feeling of needing someone; someone who cared if he got back alive. There had never been anything said between him and Jill; she was just the girl he'd squired to dances, to the outings at the lake and to the wiener

overseas and he knew that kinship counted for something worthwhile. But the Canadian side of the water was home.

"I wonder if Old Man Jaynes would take me back?" he mused, grinning to himself.

MR. JAYNES owned the department store where Hugh had worked. A bald-headed old gaffer with white hair bristling out of his ears in comical fashion, a lovable tyrant who liked to shout at his helpers. Old Man Jaynes was always pushing his glasses up on his forehead and peering intently at the shelves, at the glassware, at the drygoods.

Turn to page 29

LOVE IS ELECTED

Paul Baren was a young man from the country who thought he knew what he wanted and which way he was going

by

JOHN HAWKINS

THEY were using an old touring car for the job, a scarred wreck with rust-streaked fenders and torn side curtains. A carefully selected car that no one, least of all a woman, would give a second glance.

George had picked the car, and George had parked it exactly in front of the tailor shop where they could see the square-faced clock, the huge calendar. Grey, solid, George Vane. He was wedged under the wheel now, squinting through the dusty windshield.

"Here she comes," he said softly, and turned. "The woman in the blue coat. And get that calendar on the film, big shot. I had plenty of trouble planting it there."

"Right." Paul Baren lifted the movie camera off his knees. He hadn't missed the scorn in George's voice; hadn't missed the quiet derision in his eyes in the second before they became, again, grey and inscrutable.

Paul Baren waited. He was ready; the camera was ready. Nothing would slip—at least nothing on his end. He watched the woman in the blue coat come swiftly toward the appointment she didn't know she had, and found time to wonder what was bothering George Vane.

Once before he'd worked with George Vane, but that had been a year ago. They'd been watching an apartment house; waiting for a wanted man to try to see his wife. The wanted man had never come, but they'd spent long days together, and he had talked.

Maybe that was it. Maybe he'd talked too much. You can do that on your first job. When you're green, and the school and the bar examinations are still close. When you're young.

And Paul Baren had been young. Young and tall and terribly earnest. He had put his hopes, his dreams, into words. He'd said things he'd held behind tight lips since the day—eight years before—when he'd carried two paper suitcases away from the farm.

He had talked about the farm, too, and its barren hillside acres. About the endless work; the mud-smeared clothes; the thick-soled shoes, and about his father's scarred and calloused hands. Hands he'd promised himself he'd never have.

School. Classrooms and lecture halls. The basement machine shop, and the always empty fuel bins. Bitter years that had given him a stubborn mouth, eyes that asked a constant question, and a degree.

George Vane had listened, grey and silent, and when Paul had finished he'd said: "So you want to be a district attorney? That's a big bite, Paul; D. A.'s aren't made quite that way."

And even that hadn't been enough. He had been so sure, the words had sprung from his lips. "But why not? The people want honesty and . . ."

He'd said that. He, Paul Baren, the

man who knew all the answers. George hadn't laughed, though it had been funny enough, and a week later Paul had gone into the office.

George had continued to be friendly, at first, but that had changed. Not that it mattered, for George wasn't important. He was competent. A stocky, quiet operative who did what he was told and did it well; who'd been around for years, and who'd gone as high as he was going.

There would always be men like George Vane around to do the legwork—to hunt cars, and plant calendars. The orders, complete in every detail, had come from higher up. The chief was handling this himself; he'd talked to them just before before they'd come here.

"This is too important to be messed up. That's why you two are working together." The chief's hands had trembled on the desk, and his eyes had been a thousand years old. "There'll be a big bonus."

There was an answer for that, too. Pressure. The big ones were putting the pressure on the chief. Election was only a week away, and Special Prosecutor Gordon McCrey was smashing his name across the headlines too often. That's why the chief had the jumps.

The woman in the blue coat was close. Paul Baren twisted his head to see, through the rear window, the heads of the two operatives who waited there. Then O'Hearn, the third operative, stepped out of a doorway and the stage was set.

The woman was beside the car when George Vane touched the brake pedal. The tail-light blinked a red signal to the men who waited behind the car, and the thing happened.

THERE was a muffled curse, a shout, and the dull sound of a fist on flesh. Another second and the two big men were fighting on the walk.

O'Hearn was there, exactly as planned, a mousy little man who touched the woman's arm. The fight swung toward them, and made it easy for O'Hearn to manoeuvre her across the walk and into the shelter of the tailor shop.

She was inside. O'Hearn stepped out of camera range, and the fight stopped—for its purpose had been to force the woman inside the shop. The camera began to whirl in Paul Baren's hands. The calendar, the window sign, the woman—he got them all. She came back to the doorway, then looked up and down the walk. An odd tightness came into Paul Baren's throat. This was perfect evidence to smash McCrey, to assure the chief's re-election as district attorney.

The chief's name wouldn't appear in

Her smile was warm. "You haven't been here long."

this—the D. A. was supposed to work with McCrey, not against him. But Zoss, who was fighting McCrey in court now, would use this film to win his case; to wreck McCrey's chance in the election. Paul Baren could almost hear Zoss' heavy voice:

"Mr. McCrey, the prosecutor, has said that he did not attempt to bribe any member of the jury. I agree. Mr. McCrey did not have to. His secretary did."

"The film will show her leaving the tailor shop owned by Abe Goldman, juror number six. Her actions tell the whole story. She was afraid she would been seen and known. She was! The calendar can leave no doubt as to the date, and the window sign . . ."

The woman in the blue coat left the tailor shop. She turned, and Paul Baren saw her face.

She was young, a girl, not a woman; and her eyes were level and brown and held glints of gold.

Then she was gone.

Paul Baren turned to pick up the camera case. "It's plenty good. Zoss can dynamite the trial when he puts it on the screen, and . . ."

"Sure," Vane interrupted, "he'll put McCrey back in the sticks. You learn fast, kid." He brought match flame to his cigarette, and the light made a bright fan across the flinty planes of his face. "The guy who wanted to find out how D. A.'s were made. You're learning—too fast."

Paul Baren sat there, his fingers busy with the straps of the camera case. So even old George Vane knew he was going up. That was the reason he'd turned sour. The reason behind all the cracks he'd made the last two days.

"Sure, you're always right." Hard laughter broke in Paul Baren's throat. "That's why you're still running errands after eighteen years on the staff."

George Vane winced. He leaned forward to prod the motor into noisy life. "Riding with me?"

"Not while there are cabs." Paul Baren opened the door and got out. He was turning—a lean, trim man in well-tailored brown—when Vane's ragged voice stopped him:

"Forget the whole thing, Paul. Just

act like I'd had sense enough to keep my mouth shut."

Their eyes held, brown on flinty grey, and then Paul Baren said: "It won't get back to the chief, if that's what you mean."

George Vane's answer was lost in the slap of the closing door as the touring car jerked away. Paul Baren was still smiling when he hailed a cab . . .

THE chief's office was grey with evening shadows when Paul Baren came in.

"I asked you to stop in, Baren." The chief came slowly to his desk. "I wanted to check with you before you went out to Morgan's. You know what to do?"

"Yes, sir. Morgan will introduce me to McCrey's secretary, and I'm to arrange a lunch date with her for tomorrow."

"Yes, tomorrow—the day after will be too late." The chief switched on the desk light, and its shaded glow struck upward across lean, well-boned features to touch tousled white hair. "And we'll want her in the dining-room above the Seafood Palace Sunday night."

"I'll do whatever I can," Paul Baren answered.

The silence was a live thing, bright and heavy between them. The chief looked up, finally, his eyes old and tired. "You've done a good job so far, but the hardest part is all ahead of you. You know how important this is—to all of us."

"I do know, sir." Baren spoke carefully, using, as he'd learned in this past year, only the words he knew would please. "I'll call you just as soon as I have anything definite to report." He left then, crossing the big office swiftly, feeling the chief's eyes on his back long after the heavy door had closed.

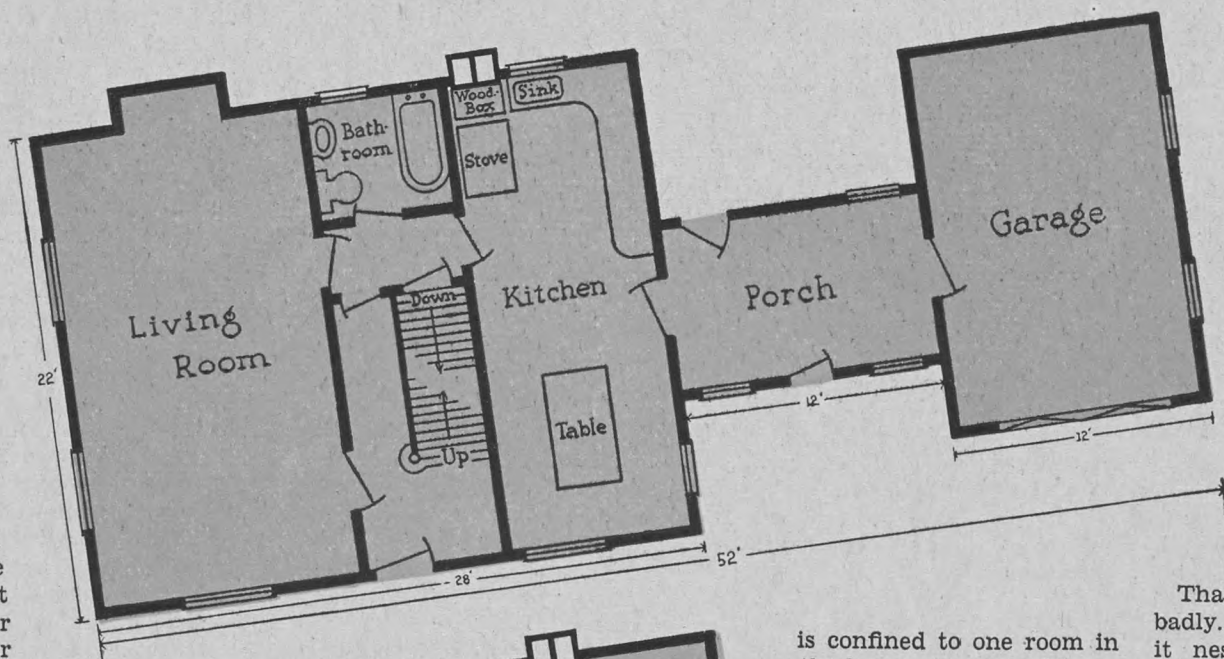
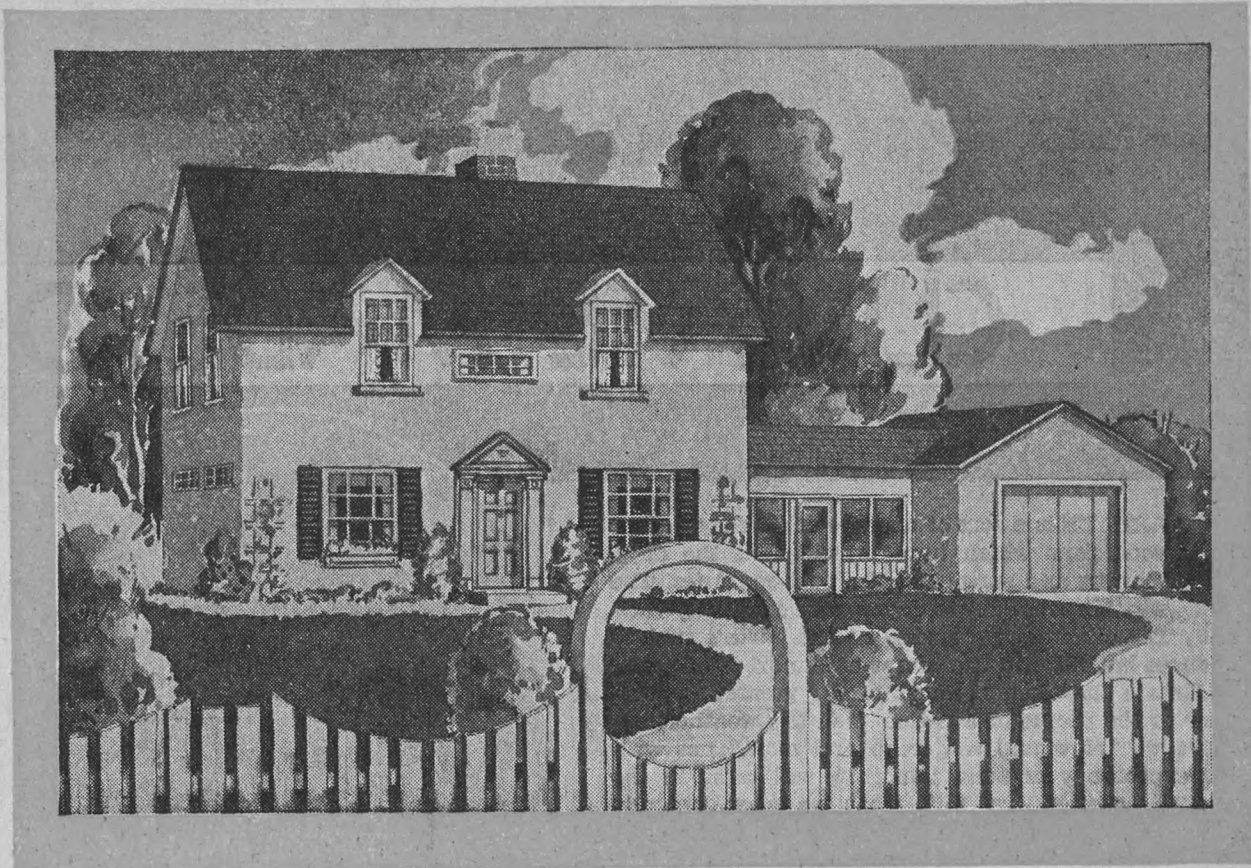
There were already a half-dozen cars in the drive when Paul Baren parked his roadster. Smooth music came across the lawn to meet him, and somewhere close a man laughed deeply. Paul Baren moved toward the house, wondering

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If I Were going to Build

By R. D. COLQUETTE



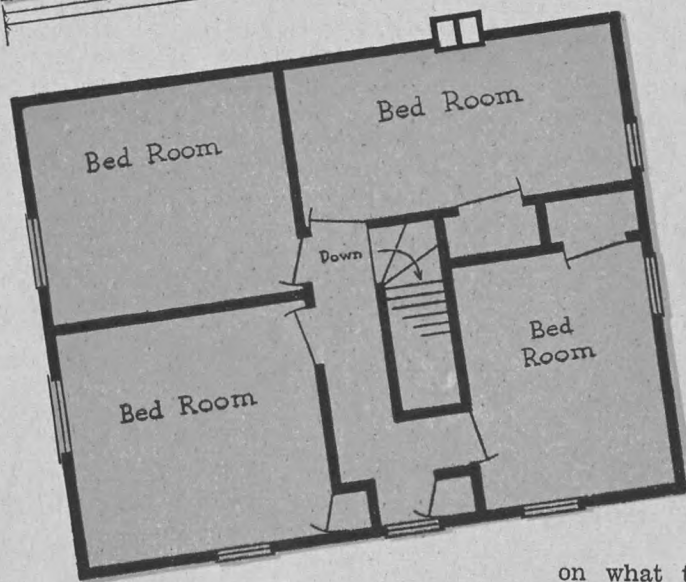
If I were going to build a house it wouldn't be yet awhile. I would wait till the war is over. Every pound of material and every hour of labor put into anything but absolute necessities is subtracted from the material and labor put into the war. The war needs both. It can't wait but a house can. After the war there will be plenty of both for house building.

If I were going to build a farm house the plans of city houses wouldn't interest me. A farm needs a different kind of a house, in several important aspects of it, from the house on a 40-foot lot. Let us start with the kitchen. A lot of the housewife's life is lived in the workshop of the home.

The kitchenette is out. It's all right in a city house or for a family of cave dwellers in a city apartment block. But not in a farm home. There the arrangement of the stove, table, sink and cupboards should be as compact and convenient as in a kitten-sized kitchen, but out beyond there should be eating and living space. It isn't because of perverse and obstinate adherence to an outmoded custom that a lot of living in the farm home is done in the kitchen. There are good and substantial reasons for the custom.

For one thing, there are several weeks in the spring and fall when it is the most comfortable room in the house. The friendly kitchen stove sees to that. In many a city home, on those chilly evenings when it's not warm enough to be comfortable, and not cold enough to fire up the furnace, the old boys become nostalgic for the kindly glow of the old kitchen stove, as they knew it in their boyhood on the farm.

Another thing. Most of the eating on the farm is done in the kitchen anyway. It takes a lot less work to serve a meal there than to transport it to the dining-room and transport the leavings and



dirty dishes back to the kitchen. You'd be surprised at the number of meals eaten in the kitchen, by city families. Some of them add class to it by partitioning off a little box stall and calling it a breakfast nook, but a breakfast nook is an adjunct of the kitchen, not of the dining-room.

WOMEN don't like men to stride into the dining-room from muddy fields or the stable. That sore point, those muddy boots, is the cause of more domestic friction than any other petty annoyance. But a man in a hurry is not going to take time out to polish his boots every time he comes into the house to eat a meal. With the kitchen floor painted, or better still spread with linoleum, it doesn't matter—not so much, anyway. At least the annoyance

is confined to one room in the house. A woman likes a kitchen with a view of the road from one window. That's natural. She feels more a part of the community if she can see the neighbor's houses. When the men folk come in to dinner she can say, "I saw the Barfoots leave for town at half past nine." Or she can see the children coming home from school, or the oil truck on its way to the next village. It adds to the loneliness of life, even on a big farm, to look out only

on what the head of the family is monarch of. But she likes to look at that too, and there's no reason why there shouldn't be a kitchen window looking toward the broad, and long, acres of the family domain.

And I wouldn't have a dining-room. Not if I could persuade the missus to be like minded. What is the use of a lot of room in a house that is only lived in for Sunday supper or when there is company to dinner. I would have a good long living-room, 20 feet long or more. In one end of it I would have one of these bulges built in the outside wall to accommodate a built-in cabinet to hold table linen and the family china, but which doesn't take up the regular floor space. Then I would have a couple of these drop leaf tables. One or both could be used, on a Sunday or when company comes, and when not in use one of them could be drop-leaved and put over be-

side the wall out of the way. Then there is a lot of living-room left for the family to do a lot of living in.

The farm home needs more bedrooms than the average city home. As a rule the farm family is bigger. It may not be now, but you never can tell. Then there is hired help to accommodate. And there is that old and time honored institution, the spare bedroom, so necessary when city cousins come out or friends are storm stayed overnight. There's no hotel where they can conveniently put up.

That's where the bungalow falls down badly. It is long on outside appearance; it nestles in beautifully among the bushes and trees; it doesn't catch the wind, and all that. But it is short on bedroom space. In some city homes, where an extra bedroom is needed, they are putting one in the basement. There is danger from dampness, and the basement wall has to be thoroughly water-proofed. In the country the earth around the house would have to be well terraced, so that the surface drainage would be away from the house. With one bedroom on the ground floor, a couple in the attic and one in the basement, you can get by with a bungalow, if you like bungalows very much.

BUT not for me. That house of mine would use the full expanse of the upper storey for floor space. There would be at least three full-sized bedrooms upstairs and one single. The house would be what they call a storey-and-a-half high. What difference does it make if the outer corners of the bedroom ceiling take the slope of the roof? It takes more than that to keep a man awake after turning in the kind of a day's work that's expected of him these days. For side walls I would use 14-foot studs which will give about five-feet-six of clear wall, high enough to take most pieces of furniture. A lot of waste attic space is saved and enclosed space costs money. All the attic you need is enough to let you get up there and make a good job of the ceiling insulation.

I would have the bathroom on the ground floor. It saves a lot of mountain climbing. When there's a lot of youngster's around, there's a lot of streaking to and from the bathroom and

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CLIMATE MADE OUR SOILS

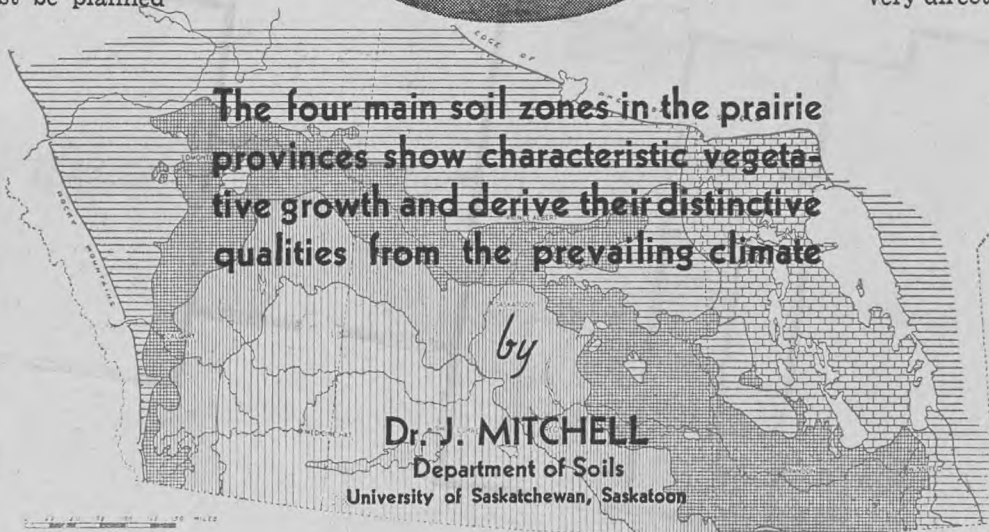
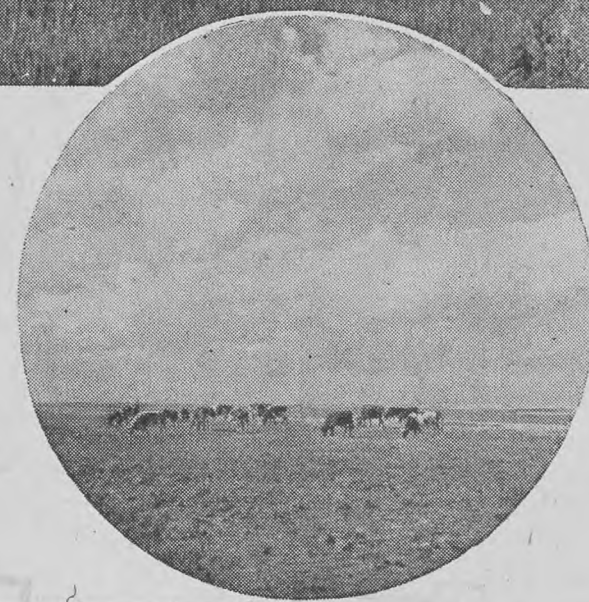
CLIMATE is a sort of average of all the weather conditions which have prevailed in the days, months and seasons of the past centuries. The weather from day to day may be extremely variable. The climate of a region on the earth's surface changes but little in the course of hundreds of years.

Climate therefore becomes of far greater importance to the people of a region than the weather, because we "plow and sow, reap and mow," not with the expectancy of what tomorrow will bring in the way of weather, but with what we may generally expect the average weather will be from season to season and throughout the year. The crop we plant in the spring must have a reasonable possibility of reaching maturity before frost; and, in drier areas, must have a maximum resistance to drought. Indeed, every part of the farm enterprise must be planned with due regard to climatic conditions, or else some sorry experience can be our lot. The farmer, among all citizens, is most affected by the hazards of climate and weather; but we may be reminded that our clothes and houses, water works and sewage lines are all bought, or designed, with a constant regard for what the climate is likely to bring in the way of heat, cold, rain, or snow in the different seasons of the year.

Climate places an indelible stamp on the landscape of a region in at least two distinct ways.

The first is in the kind of vegetation, and the second is the nature of the soil of a region. The native vegetation, through the process of natural selection and evolution, reaches a climax type suitable for survival under a given set of climatic conditions. The warm desert regions produce only a scant cover of highly drought-resistant plants; the semi-arid regions are grasslands; and the forests appear where moisture is relatively plentiful.

Grain growing is typical of the Dark Brown Soil Zone. The photograph above was taken south of Rosetown, Sask. Circle: Typical range land in the dry southern part of the Brown Soil Zone.



vegetation which has grown on the soil. Thus there is an indirect relationship between climate, vegetation and—that most important constituent of soils, humus. Of even greater importance is the amount of moisture which may penetrate the soil in the various seasons of the year, and the depth to which such penetration is effective. The amount of moisture which penetrates, or percolates through the soil, is obviously related to temperature and precipitation. High rainfall, in general, results in a high rate of percolation; but of course a frozen soil will prevent the entrance of moisture. Percolating waters cause leaching, and generally tend to remove materials, including elements required in plant nutrition, from the surface of the soil. If the leaching is extreme, the soil is likely to be of an acid nature and low in natural fertility. This is a very direct effect of climate, and certainly one of great

importance to the agriculturist, since it not only determines some of the most important characteristics of the land he tills, but also serves to indicate the pattern of climatic influences under which he must operate in the future.

THE longest available record of the climate of a region is, therefore, written in its natural vegetation and its soil. This fact is hardly likely to be a unique discovery of modern man. The wise men of ancient tribes were, no doubt, keenly observant of the natural vegetation when seeking out new pastures for their flocks and herds and new sites for the tents of their people.

There are four main soil zones occupying parts of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Similarly, there are four main vegetational and climatic belts, more or less coincident with the soil zones. It is necessary to point out that the climate is not exactly the same throughout each zone. There are variations in amount of precipitation, differences in average temperature and length of growing season and so forth, which may be quite significant in the production of a particular crop. Moreover, the soils show wide local variations within a zone. However, the total effect of climate is to produce a climax type of vegetation, of fairly similar

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PERHAPS it is not generally realized that the soils of a region are a product of the climate under which they have developed. The relationship is both direct and indirect. For example, the amount of humus found in the soil, considering larger areas, is dependent on the type of



Circle: Homestead clearing in northern forest land and (upright) northern forest vegetation. Oval: Native vegetation in the Park Belt and (below) a cross-country view of a Park Belt farming district.

THE Country GUIDE

R. S. LAW, President.

R. D. COLQUETTE, Editor; H. S. FRY, Associate Editor;
AMY J. ROE, Home Editor; MARJORIE J. GUILFORD,
Assistant Home Editor; K. D. EWART,
Advertising Manager.

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Russia and World Peace

Permanent peace is a long-time concept and it is not given to men to see far into the future. They can, however, discern dimly the shape of things to come as represented by vast aggregations of power. It is a strange thing to contemplate, that in this whole world the end of this war will find only three great powers, Russia, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States. They are firm allies in a great cause. Their world strategy is bringing victory. Among the Pacific Islands, in Italy, on the Normandy Coast, and especially on the Middle European front they are relentlessly driving the aggressors back to their lairs. Victory is sure for they are one, in aim and in will, to purge the world of the aggressors who sought to enslave it.

* * *

On these three great powers also depends the security of the peace. Military power depends on human and industrial resources. No other nation, or combination of nations will have the resources, in men and material, to wage a great war in any foreseeable time. It is assumed that Germany and Japan will be rendered militarily impotent. China, despite her marvellous defensive effort, cannot become a great industrial power within the next half century at least. It will take India longer still. France will take time to recuperate, politically and industrially, though why she is completely ignored in the concert of great powers while China is included, is not easy to understand. For building the peace, on foundations of permanence, the responsibility, until France recuperates, will lie almost solely within Washington, London and Moscow. And since, as far as can be foreseen, these three great powers will be the only ones with the resources for waging a great war, the over ruling question of peace becomes simply a matter of maintaining peace among themselves.

* * *

And where is the danger of conflict, if there is a danger? Certainly not between the British Commonwealth and the United States. The difference that exists is between them and Russia, and it is an ideological difference. In the recent background of their relationships is the tremendous fact of the Russian Revolution. If Marxian world revolutionaries were in the saddle in Russia there would be cause of apprehension. But they are not in the saddle there. Stalin fought the matter out with Trotsky to a decisive conclusion, and conclusions are very decisive in Russia. Trotsky was banished and finally met a violent death in Mexico. His followers were liquidated. Russian foreign policy was diverted from fostering world revolution to building a successful socialist state in Russia, and to fostering amicable relations with other nations. The industrial development of the country was driven through with a relentlessness unknown before in history. The industrial and military might of the Russian colossus was built up until, with what material assistance the other nations could give, the greatest military force ever hurled against a nation has been sapped of strength and put to route. The Western world has reason to thank God that it was so.

* * *

For fifteen years evidence has continued to pile up that Russia can be depended upon to play

ball with the other nations. In 1933 she joined the League of Nations. Her record in trying to make the League effective is cleaner than the record of either France or Britain. There is the 20-year pact with Britain. The Comintern, devoted to promoting world revolution was abolished. The Moscow conference of foreign ministers, attended by Cordell Hull and Anthony Eden, achieved a great measure of understanding. It was followed a month later by the Teheran meeting of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, in which they not only achieved a unity of war strategy, but evidently reached some agreement regarding Russia's postwar boundaries. As this is written Russian delegates are participating in the world monetary conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. Molotoff has declared that Russia's policy is one of non-interference in the internal affairs of occupied countries and non-occupation after the military need has passed. Greatest of all considerations is that Russia needs peace; peace to repair the grievous ravages of her war torn territory, peace to develop her vast Asiatic hinterland, peace to raise the living standards of her people.

* * *

The view that Soviet Russia can be depended upon to co-operate with the other great nations in peace as well as in war is supported by the two greatest English speaking authorities on modern Russia. Walter Duranty, English born and Oxford educated, recognized by Stalin as an authentic interpreter of Russia to the English speaking world, has recently written, "The Russians, I think, have abandoned their first fanatical impulse to impose their ideas and their methods upon Western Powers. They have before them a tremendous and most difficult task of national reconstruction. Their richest areas, industrial and agricultural, have been devastated by the German invaders. Their task of reconstruction will need our help. There is the key to Soviet Russian policy in making the Peace and in the future world. Immediately they will need foreign help, for reconstruction. But above all they will need peace." Sir Bernard Pares, greatest British scholastic authority on Russia, has said, "The normal thing for Stalin to do is to return to that vast program of home construction, so far only initiated, which has been the great task of his life. It is simple fantasy to imagine that the man who drove out Trotsky on the issue of world revolution will now desert to the program of his bitterest enemy, for which he is himself so little equipped, and leave Stalingrad and the Dnieper Dam in ruins while he follows this will-o'-the-wisp."

We can trust Russia.

The Last Phase

The war has now entered the last phase. It may be costly, as in the last war when the Allies suffered a quarter of a million casualties after the Germans began their final retreat. The attempt on Hitler's life was part of an attempt by the Junker class to wrest the destiny of Germany from the Nazis. Had the coup been successful it would undoubtedly have been followed by overtures of peace, cunningly designed, if possible, to leave the military caste still in control to again build up the military might of Germany and launch another assault on civilization.

The end is not far off in any case. On all fronts the failure of the Germans to match the growing might of the Allies is evident. They have been swept from the sea. In the air the boasted Luftwaffe has been reduced to a nuisance. On land they are losing ground on all fronts. They are showing an increasing lack of essential war materials, especially of oil. They have still, however, a powerful army, capable, if united and fighting with the courage of despair, to make the final chapter of the war a long and bloody one. But internal dissention, of which the episode of the assassination attempt was a symptom, is sapping the strength of the once mighty Wehrmacht. The end is brought closer, but the terms of the final capitulation remain the same. They are unequivocal and unconditional surrender.

Duty Free Farm Machinery

The removal of the duty on farm machinery has not affected prices immediately, nor to the extent expected. The effective date is July 25 on most farm machinery and September 30 on machinery repairs. Stocks on which the duty and tax had been paid have to be disposed of. Farm implement companies, however, could not charge the old prices on machinery and parts imported under the new regulations. As to the amount of the reduction, the percentage is not applied on the retail price, but on the wholesale price declared at the border. On the bulk of the machinery and implements, the tariff was 7½ per cent; on top of that came the 10 per cent exchange tax. This adds up to 17½ per cent, but since the valuation is on the wholesale price at the border, the W.P.T.B. has found that the reduction on the retail price works out to 9½ per cent and has ruled accordingly. Tractors have been on the free list, but carried the 10 per cent exchange tax. The removal of this tax will reduce the delivered price by 5½ per cent. That is, approximately, the extent to which the price of the major part of imported farm machinery will be lowered. The price of machinery manufactured in Canada has not been affected. When farm equipment of all kinds is again available in quantity purchases will exceed all previous records. A considerable proportion of it will be imported and the price of Canadian manufactured machines should be affected as well. The saving will amount to millions of dollars and a million dollars is still a lot of money to Canadian farmers.

Facts About Subsidies

Confirmation of the stand taken by The Country Guide on the question of food subsidies and inflation is furnished by this quotation from The New Republic, a leading American journal of opinion:

"Attacks upon the food subsidies have two chief arguments, one of them sly and the other absurd. The sly one simply calls the subsidies inflationary. This is clearly a trick, because the only alternative to the subsidies would be higher food prices, which would unsettle the labor front, add enormously to the expenses of the government and consequently be much more inflationary. Like the pot calling the kettle black, persons who take this line recommend what would be worse than the program they denounce. They really want inflation and yet deny that they want it and pretend to side with inflation control."

The War Poor

The war hasn't brought prosperity to all classes of the community. Some of them are war poor. Chief among them are the salaried people and wage earners whose incomes are frozen. They find the cost of living increased in spite of price controls and bonuses. In addition they have their income taxes to pay and their contributions to the Victory Loans to make. Many of them are right back to the penny pinching of the worst depression days.

There is no dodging the income tax for them. Ninety-five per cent of it is deducted from their pay envelopes and they never see it. A full account of their earnings is in the hands of the government and they have to pay to the uttermost farthing. Theirs is not the privilege of slipping a cash fee in their pockets and conveniently forgetting about it for income tax purposes; nor can they conveniently neglect to make an income tax return. They pay on the barrel head and ask no questions.

Pressures are also brought on them in subscribing to Victory Loans. In the Sixth Victory Loan they were expected to subscribe 15 per cent of their earnings for the half-year period and were definitely so informed. It was not compulsory, but no doubt was left in their minds about what they should do. It is estimated that in the United States there are 20 million salaried workers and wage earners who can be definitely classed as war poor. It can be safely said that a million and a half Canadians are in the same category. The war has brought no prosperity to them.

NEWS of AGRICULTURE

British Beef Contract

HON. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, Ottawa, announced on Friday, July 15, that another minimum-quantity food contract has been signed with the British Ministry of Food, this time for beef. The contract is for a minimum of 100 million pounds during 1944 and 1945; and already over 50 million pounds have been shipped by the Canadian Meat Board, which has been accepting beef from the packers at floor prices since the fall of 1943.

Revised floor prices are made possible by the new contract, according to the minister's announcement. Beginning August 21, a new floor price will become effective and will remain in force for the remainder of the year. It is understood that the vicious and unfair graduated floor price in effect during 1943-44 and which was severely criticized in *The Country Guide* (issues of September 1943 and February 1944), will be done away with and that the new floor will be levelled out throughout the year and will therefore be on a basis comparable with the wholesale beef ceiling.

A few days later in the House of Commons, the minister stated that the livestock marketing problem would be eased substantially if farmers would complete the finishing of cattle before marketing. There was a market for all cattle that would probably come to market, but the difficulty centered about the handling of excessive numbers at packing plants under conditions of severe shortages of labor.

Point is given to this suggestion by the complaints of poor quality cattle reaching western markets during recent months. It takes practically as much labor to put a thin, unfinished animal through a packing plant, as a well finished animal of good quality. Canada's hog marketings this fall are also expected to be heavy and these must be taken care of promptly, if farmers are not to experience heavy losses. Consequently, it is important that the plants be given as high a percentage as possible of good quality cattle, well fitted for market.

Biggest Experimental Farm

THE United States government operates what is probably the largest and most expensive experimental farm in the world. It is, in reality, a research centre, and is located at Beltsville, Maryland, only 13 miles north-east of Washington, D.C. It was started in 1910, and at that time occupied 475 acres of land. Today, it covers 12,461 acres, and on it there are located 84 barns, 31 greenhouses, 28 laboratory buildings, and 500 other buildings, which include an abattoir and shops of several kinds. It costs about two million dollars per year to operate the Beltsville Research Centre, on which are housed nearly 3,000 experimental farm animals, over 15,000 fowls, and over 5,000 small animals for experimental purposes, such as rabbits, white mice, guinea pigs and rats.

Some idea of the wide knowledge a successful farmer must have today may be gained from the number of different scientists working in connection with this one research institution. It is safe to say that practically everyone of the specialists listed below would find scope for his specialized knowledge on almost any American or Canadian farm. Scientists connected with the Beltsville Research Centre include: agronomists, animal husbandmen, apiculturists, bacteriologists, biochemists, biologists, botanists, chemists, entomologists, geneticists, grain technologists, home economists, horticulturists, marketing specialists, parasitologists, pathologists, physicists, pomologists, silviculturists, soil conservationists, statisticians, veterinarians and zoologists.

Have We Merited This?

THE HON. R. S. HUDSON, British Minister of Agriculture, recently did some plain talking to the farmers of Kent and apparently aroused some resentment among officials of the National Farmers Union, who felt that the Minister has recently been urging greater efficiency in British agriculture, with too much insistence.

Farmers in western Canada who have been getting better acquainted with livestock during the war years than they ever were before, will be interested in the following quotation from the British Minister's address, as quoted verbatim in "The Farmer and Stock Breeder"; while older breeders, and those who have been urging reform and further progress in Canadian livestock for many years, will wonder whether far away Canadian fields look unduly green to Mr. Hudson:

"I hate to have to admit, but from what I have heard from those—and they are competent observers—who have come back recently from the States or Canada, we no longer lead the world in the general standard of our herds either in breeding, in type or in performance.

"Lord De La Warr had some striking and challenging things to say about this on his return recently from Canada. He tells me that out there they are studying and thinking about problems of breeding, especially of line breeding, in an organized and systematic way that is seldom found over here. There is a professionalism about them—a definite sense of objective. Romantic attachment to fashionable old families; over-emphasis on show-points of colour, refusal to allow the common-sense practice of dehorning—none of these factors influences them. Type, conformation, milk production and butter fat are the concern of all."

Farm Land Values

OCCUPIED farm land in Canada has increased in value \$3 per acre since 1939, according to a recent announcement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average value in 1943 stood at \$28 per acre, as compared with \$25 per acre in 1939, \$48 in 1920 and \$33 in 1910. British Columbia shows the highest average value per acre, the figures standing at \$62, compared with a low of \$58 in 1940 and a high of \$175 in 1920, at which time British Columbia land averaged 2½ times the value of land in either Quebec or Ontario, which were next highest at \$70. Saskatchewan has the lowest average value, \$15 per acre, the same as in 1939, and comparing with \$32 per acre in 1920. The Alberta average is \$18 and Manitoba \$19. Land values in Ontario and Quebec have reversed positions since 1939. Until the war began, Ontario land values were a little higher than in Quebec, but since 1939, Quebec land values have increased \$14 per acre,

or slightly more than one-third, whereas Ontario values have only increased \$10 per acre, or a little less than one-quarter.

Farming Regions In Italy

ACCORDING to Foreign Agriculture, issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, there is a great variation in the Italian climate. The famous Po Valley has a climate midway between that of Continental Europe and the Mediterranean area. The winters are relatively cold; the rainfall of about 30 inches per year on the plains, is fairly evenly distributed between summer and winter. Southern Italy and the islands have dry, hot summers, and in Sicily alfalfa is cut in the winter and grazed in the summer, whereas, in the north it is cut in the summer and grazed in the winter. Feed is short in the Po Valley in the winter, and abundant in the south, whereas in summer it is abundant in the north and short in the south.

The best soils of Italy are volcanic, which are usually planted to citrus, vine and vegetable crops. Italian agriculture is very varied, and the country is divided into about nine distinct agricultural areas ranging in character from the mountainous Alps region, to southern Italy and Sicily.

Co-Op. Notes

WHEN the Manitoba Credit Union League was admitted to membership in the Credit Union National Association recently at Madison, Wisconsin, it became the eighth Canadian League to become a member of CUNA, which is the abbreviated name of the Credit Union National Association. At this meeting 106 Directors of the Association, representing 12,000 credit unions, and four million members in 42 States and seven Canadian provinces, were present.

Last year, 128 credit unions in Saskatchewan made loans totalling \$821,642.95. Of the 93 rural credit unions, 84.7 per cent of the loans made were secured by farmer members. Of these 19.5 per cent were for machinery, 11.4 per cent for the consolidation of debts, 9.4 per cent for harvesting and threshing expenses, 8.9 per cent for other farming expenses, 7.8 per cent for Victory Bonds and investments, 5.1 per cent to purchase livestock and the balance for such purposes as the purchase of trucks and automobiles, seeding expenses, supplies, medical, dental and hospital expense and to meet miscellaneous other needs. The total of loans to farmers by these 93 unions was \$473,089.17.

There are 128 credit unions in Alberta, of which the membership is about 12,000, according to F. J. Fitzpatrick, supervisor of Credit Unions for the province. As at the end of March, these credit unions had assets of \$620,385.00, outstanding loans of \$356,279.00, cash amounting to

\$192,842.00, and investments of \$69,447.00. Since credit unions began, several years ago, loans to members have aggregated \$1,656,064.

Alberta has 237 co-operatives of all kinds, and it is now proposed by Premier Manning, who is also minister of trade and industry, under which department the supervision of co-operatives falls in Alberta, to organize a co-operative advisory board. A conference was held on July 5 between the government and leading co-operative executives for the purpose of discussing methods of extending the co-operative movement in Alberta.

It is interesting to remember that the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Co-operative Society organized in 1844 by 27 Lancashire men and one woman, is still in existence and has about 50,000 members. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society was founded about 20 years later, and has since become the greatest distributive business in the British Empire. According to the economics division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesales Societies together now conduct 153 different manufacturing enterprises, and produce food, clothing, household and personal goods for nine million member families.

The International Co-operative Alliance was formed in 1895 and until the Nazis tore the structure to pieces, the Alliance consisted of 124,000 co-operative societies in 39 countries and serving 100 million members.

Russia's Collective Farms

THE Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. consider that the timely conduct of the spring sowing and the achievement of a big harvest in 1944 is a most important military and economic task, to provide the Red Army and the people with food, and industry with raw materials."

Broadcast by Moscow radio in April, this appeal to the large number of collective and state farms in Russia also included a detailed plan of work for the spring seeding, accompanied by an account of past achievements, and an examination of weaknesses which had developed or were threatening. Last year, the number of "work days" per collective farmer showed an increase. A "work day" is the unit of measurement by which a farmer's contribution to the success of the collective farm, is measured. It is not, apparently, a matter of so much time put in, but is related to the quantity, quality and the responsibility of the work done. After harvest each year the farm income of the collective farm is shared out according to the number of "work days" earned by the individual.

Many thousands of women have completed their training in the handling of farm machines on these collective farms, and have replaced men on tractors, combines and other power machines. Nevertheless, the work of the tractor stations was not satisfactory last year, with the result that a decrease in yields took place, and an improvement was demanded for 1944. Detailed instructions have been given the collective and state farms for the battle against weeds, the selection and treatment of seed grain before sowing, and for increasing the yield of sugar beets. Recommendations cover the seeding of crops at the proper time and at correct depths, and the maximum utilization of local manure and fertilizers such as wood ash, peat, etc. In areas subject to drought, Russia plans to build up during the next two or three years, reservoirs created by the damming of small rivers, and clearing of old ponds. Irrigation plots will also be developed. Also, plans are underway for the restoration of wheat production in territory regained from Germany within one or two years.



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● PETER WILSON has some frank things to say about the modern Roman, whose city "has brought about the miracle of being in the middle of the war but not of it"

When in Rome ■ ■ ■

UNDER the heading above is an article about the place mentioned by the man named. It is in UNION JACK, Central Italy Edition, date of issue, June 13, 1944. That is the newspaper published by the famous Eighth Army, right in the field. It is a lively little four page newspaper, giving the latest war news; a review of sport news from England, including the gratifying announcement that the Derby would be run as usual; a notice of the services in All Saints Church in Rome, and an explanation that the Central Italy Edition of Union Jack would serve areas further forward than those formerly supplied by the Western Italy Edition. There are also a couple of specially written articles in the copy which reached The Country Guide, and here is the one written by Mr. Wilson:

The old saying goes—"When in Rome do as the Romans do."

Which would be very fine and dandy—if you just happened to have a lot of money—and even more time to spend.

For Rome, most immaculate of all the European capitals, has brought about the modern miracle of being in the middle of the war but not of it.

Walk down the broad streets and what do you see? Bombed buildings? No. Empty, shuttered shops? Not at all. Dingy, woebegone people? Wrong again.

The only ruins you see are ancient ones—which, by the passage of time have become cultural monuments—while rubble is as rare as radium in Rome.

But if you imagined stately boulevards, so neat and clean that they look as though they've just had a shave and a shoeshine; lovely women in smart, gay dresses and luxury hotels doing bank-holiday business at Black Market prices, then you'd have got the bull's-eye first time.

The place which stood for so long as the lock on the Nazi-Fascist barrier against the advancing Allies, has managed to preserve a dignified aloofness from anything so vulgar as war.

And that attitude is reflected by some of her citizens. Far the greater part of them are unfeignedly glad to welcome the liberating forces. But there are some whose main interest is still in their own personal problems.

People don't ask you how things are at the Front—either the Italian one or the Second one in France. They don't even spring the inevitable query about how long the war is going to last.

Instead they want to know how long it will be before they can go and see how their villas are in Naples or Ravello or Sorrento. They want to write letters to friends in England or America.

Other than that the talk is of prices. An official, the other day, stated that our old friend, the Black Market, was well in hand—to which the current cynical retort is, "Whose hand?"

Certainly prices did stratosphere when the Germans were here. The prewar price of sugar was 10 lire per kilo and under the Germans it reached 500. Flour went from four lire to 240, meat from about 14 to 300, tea and coffee from 50 to 2,500 and oil from 10 lire per litre to 700.

Curiously enough the price of wine hardly varied—and, as a result, you can't get a glass of vino in Rome for love

nor money. At least not for money anyway.

But despite these astronomical prices I've yet to see an Italian city where there is less obvious poverty, fewer beggars or more well-fed smart looking people.

Curiously enough Rome reversed the usual procedure as regards prices in her smart hotels. In the Excelsior, for instance, which has always been one of the most famous hotels in Europe, they started by charging four shillings for a drink and the following day reduced it to 2/3d. Service people just hadn't enough money.

But the "bar commandos" among the civilians still seem to do very well, thank you. They're nice people with nice manners—and they've got the money as well.

Of course, this only applies to the cosmopolitan crowd who used to flit like pretty, useless butterflies from Rome to the Riviera, from the Ritz in Paris to Claridges in London and now find the chief horror of war is that they have to stay in one place to do their social flim-flamery.

Far more interesting than these out-of-date socialites, big, slightly drab-looking, is Rome itself. Take for example a very undistinguished balcony which projects from a building, and overlooks an enormous square.

The big building is the Palazzo Venezia (the Venetian Palace) and the square is the Piazza Venezia. And it was from the balcony that the grease-bomb, Mussolini, used to make his announcements—including the declaration of war—while the huge square was sardine-packed with cheering Fascists.

But the best things in Rome are the old things. St. Peter's Cathedral which is so vast that there is a mark on the floor inside, some thirty yards from the door, which indicates that you could put St. Paul's in London, inside it and still have that amount of space to spare.

Outside St. Peter's there is a fountain which was designed by Bernini, the sculptor chiefly responsible for the mighty Cathedral. Before the last war the Kaiser came to Rome and, among other things, was shown the fountain. When he had admired it, he intimated that it could now be turned off.

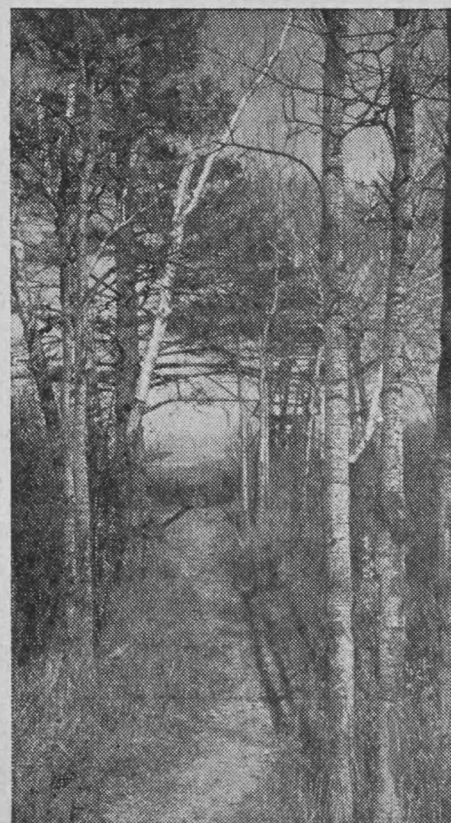
No one liked to tell the All-Highest that it had been playing for some 400 years and hadn't been put on just for his benefit. The Hun doesn't change much over the years.

Inside St. Peter's are the most beautifully colored pictures I have ever seen anywhere. Yet there are no paintings in the whole Cathedral. These perfect

pictures are mosaics—tiny pieces of stone, wonderfully colored and fitted together like an unbelievable jig-saw. They give the impression of oil paintings and only when you get within a couple of yards or so can you see the tiny cracks between them.

The artists, who spent their lifetimes ensuring that what they produced should be perfect and should endure eternally were truly selfless men.

I think some of the modern inhabitants with their little personal pre-occupations might take a lesson from their ancestors and, in Rome, try to do as the Romans do.



Postwar Livestock Production

Many reasons for holding the ground gained

THE war and its demand for food products has crowded more experience with livestock into the lives of western Canadian farmers than would normally have occurred over a much longer period than five years. Knowledge that the food represented by livestock marketings has been so vitally needed in order to win the war, together with the attractive prices that have prevailed on the whole for nearly all livestock products, has prompted farmers to increase livestock holdings and to achieve a remarkable record in increased livestock production.

A question remains in the minds of many people as to what will happen to livestock production in western Canada after the war. Will we return to a reliance on the production of grain crops, or will we retain all or a substantial portion of our present livestock production? The answer, of course, will only emerge very slowly, as the scores of thousands of western farmers, now producing livestock to an unusual extent, gradually make up their minds individually and express their opinion in the form of actual numbers of livestock marketed.

One of the functions performed by livestock on the farm is to increase the volume of business. In years such as 1915, 1928 and 1942, years of record crop production, western grain farmers had no special need to be concerned about increasing the production of their farms. Within the last 30 years there have been many more years in which crop production was light, and the dollar volume of the year's business low. Where grain produced on the farm is fed to livestock, it is generally true that the livestock sell for more than the value of the grain, which means that, to this extent, livestock increases the volume of the farm business. The fact that this is so does not mean that livestock is always profitable, because other costs of producing livestock enter into the picture, and amount to perhaps 20 or as high as 50 per cent of the total cost of production, depending upon the kind of livestock involved. To the extent, however, that the volume of farm business can be increased, it helps to reduce the burden of fixed charges, such as interest, taxes, and other similar costs. Also, small and comparatively unproductive farms can generally increase volume of sales through livestock more effectively than can larger and more productive farms. Large farm families generally find farming more successful as the volume is increased through livestock, due largely to the fact that the extra labor within the family can be distributed more efficiently throughout the season.

IT is characteristic of human beings that they like a wide variety in food. Many crops produced on farms are usable only as feed for livestock. Human beings do not eat hay or fodder, but when fed to livestock these crops are turned into human food and therefore are marketed at a much higher price than would otherwise be secured. This, therefore, is one of the important functions of livestock on farms: To turn into human food, crops that would otherwise not be edible.

One of the great disadvantages of western Canadian agriculture in years past has consisted in the fact that for several months of the year farmers, relying mainly on grain production for revenue, have been comparatively idle. Under such conditions, it was impossible for agriculture to show a net farm income per farm at all comparable with income in other industries where work

is fairly steady throughout the year. Consequently, if western agriculture is to be placed on a parity with other industries, some way must be found of securing an income from the farm throughout the year. Livestock enables this to be done, and dairy cattle, poultry and hogs offer the best medium through which a year-round distribution of income can be secured. It must be recognized, however, that there are certain areas in the three prairie provinces where intensive livestock production is not feasible, but the number of farms where no opportunity at all exists for the distribution of income by means of livestock is very small.

Livestock also makes possible year-round employment for hired help, which is highly desirable and enables a farmer to develop and keep experienced men. It likewise enables equipment in the form of buildings and other farm assets to be used throughout the year.

Livestock prices can vary widely from year to year, but in general they tend to follow certain cycles, varying from 3-5 year cycles in the case of hogs to 15-year cycles in the case of cattle. The prices received for crops, on the other hand, may vary sharply from year to year. Livestock therefore tends to level out the market price in normal times, for the simple reason that prospective supplies do not change as rapidly in the case of livestock as frequently happens in the case of crops, such as wheat. Moreover, the production period, or the time required between breeding and the actual marketing of livestock is much longer than the time between seeding and harvest of grain crops, and the livestock producer, therefore, has some additional time to make adjustments.

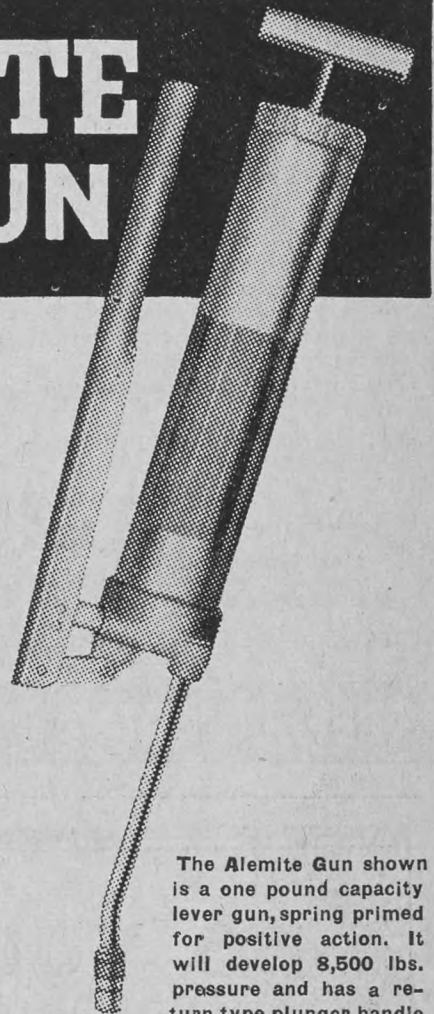
IN the same way that livestock distributes labor throughout the year, it can also be arranged to distribute farm income throughout the year. The supply of livestock feeds is to a large extent seasonal, but these can be stored. The production of grain crops is seasonal and the returns are likely to come in at one season of the year, leaving the balance of the year, on many grain farms, practically without income. Once again dairy cattle, poultry, hogs and sheep to a more limited extent, may be used to distribute income throughout the year.

Too little attention has been paid in western Canada to the value of livestock in maintaining soil fertility. So many areas in prairie Canada have had naturally fertile soil that it is only now we are beginning to realize the depletion in soil fertility that has occurred during the last half century. The effect of livestock on soil fertility is exerted in two principal ways. The first, of course, is because they provide manure which can be returned to the soil, and the second is because they force a departure from the grain and summerfallow combination, which does not necessarily include any hay or other forage crops. The production of livestock necessitates crop planning to include both hay and pasture, while it also involves the greater utilization of straw and its return to the soil with the manure.

Finally, among the other advantages of livestock, is the fact that all forms of livestock greatly increase the opportunity for home-grown food for the farm family. Livestock makes possible home-grown beef, mutton, lamb, pork, poultry, eggs, butter and milk; and an abundant home-grown supply of these important foods adds appreciably to the quality of farm life, at the same time reducing the cost of food for the family.

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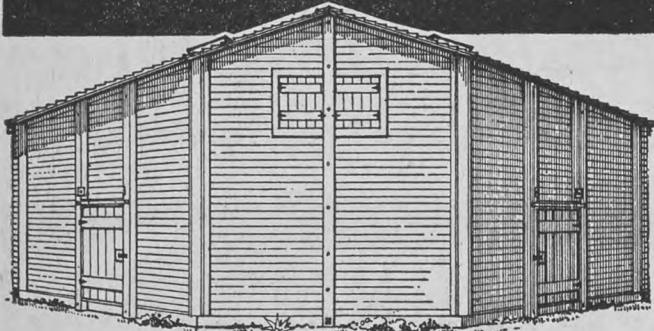
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Good pasture, a generous self-feeder and watchful care by the young lady should bring these young pigs along without any setbacks. Photo by J. T. Ewing.

This Business of Culling

By Professor J. P. Sackville, Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta, Edmonton

THE urge for greater production of meat animals and dairy products to help meet the Allied Nations' food requirements, together with a satisfactory price level within the past few years, has resulted in a substantial increase in the livestock population in Canada compared to the pre-war period. This is especially true in the case of swine and to a lesser extent in beef cattle. Fortunately crop and feed conditions in western Canada have been favorable during the past few years, and this, coupled with a fairly heavy carry-over of wheat, has provided sufficient feed to take care of the situation.

It would now appear that the picture has changed more recently, and there is evidence of a depleted reserve of feed that is causing no little concern; and added to this there is a growing feeling that there may develop a diminishing market for certain animals and animal products following the cessation of hostilities. Past experience has shown that either of these conditions, or the two together, can create a most serious condition accompanied by financial loss, and wreck the stability of a livestock production program. This suggests that the question of culling herds and flocks is of current interest.

There is no more favorable time to decrease numbers in a herd than during a period of high prices such as have prevailed for the past few years. The selling values of the culled animals are at their peak, and the elimination of these at this time places the owner in a fortunate position in the event of a drop in values occurring later, because of the fact that he is then in possession of a herd of superior animals.

Avoid Overstocking

There is plenty of evidence to support the claim that fewer animals supplied with abundance of feed actually give a higher return than when overstocking occurs. A recent report from the New Mexico Experiment Station is of interest in this connection. It was found that when pastures were stocked 15 per cent below their estimated carrying capacity, range cows averaged 1,035 pounds in weight when the calves were weaned in the fall; they produced a 90 per cent calf crop; and the weaned weight of the calves averaged 449 pounds. When overstock occurred, the cows only weighed 750 pounds at the time the calves were weaned; they produced a 50 per cent calf crop, and the average weight of calves when weaned was 320 pounds.

Nutritional studies have shown that it takes about the same amount of feed for 100 cows 750 pounds in weight with a 50 per cent calf crop weighing 320 pounds at weaning, as for 78 thousand-pound cows producing a 90 per cent calf crop with a weaned weight of 400 pounds. This means that in actual practice a cattle owner could under such circumstances reduce his herd from 100 to 78 cows and still produce approximately 75 per cent more in terms of beef. The smaller number of cows in the pasture use less feed for maintenance and a larger percentage for production. In other words, the 100 750-pound cows in a pasture that produce the smaller

number of lighter calves will use 84 per cent of total feed for maintenance, while 78 1,000-pound cows on the same pasture use 73 per cent for maintenance, leaving 27 per cent to be used for making pounds of beef in the form of calves. The same principle will apply to any herd whether it be on the basis of summer pasture, or dry winter feed.

There are relatively few cattle herds that do not include unprofitable animals. Judicious selection rather than the multiplication of individuals is essential if one wishes to make any progress in breed improvement. This fact is recognized by every successful breeder. It is estimated that it requires not less than 20 per cent replacement annually in dairy herds in order to maintain a reasonably high standard. Regardless of how close attention may be given to breeding and notwithstanding close culling, misfits are not uncommon in breeding beef herds, and it is significant that among the more constructive breeders they soon find their proper place—the abattoirs.

Culling the Herd

Before culling can be done with any degree of intelligence, it is necessary to set up reasonable standards and this is only possible when actual performance is considered, based on records and close observation. In this connection dairy cattle breeders and swine producers are in a much more favorable position than those engaged in raising beef cattle. Record of performance and cow testing associations and Advanced Registry in the case of swine have taken much of the guesswork out of the job of culling. Considerable interest has developed recently with respect to a program of record of performance for beef cattle, and if this objective is finally reached it would assist materially in the improvement of this particular class of livestock.

Possibly one of the most important features that has grown out of the results obtained from applying an accurate measure to the productive capacity of dairy cattle and swine is that breeders as a group have had to disabuse their minds of some preconceived ideas. Utility, that is, the ability to do the job expected of them, is the only sound basis upon which any progress may be achieved in animal improvement; and it is now recognized that this is not always linked with certain features that not so long ago were considered important. In the case of meat animals, utility is centred around three features—rate and cost of gain, and suitability for market requirements. Dairy cattle must be capable of economical production of reasonably large quantities of milk, and in all breeding animals high fertility and longevity cannot be overlooked.

Commercial herd culling may be done on the quality of the sire and the performance of the dam. This offers a satisfactory basis while animals are still young, and this is the best time to dispose of those animals whose parents cannot be relied on to give a good account of themselves. After females reach breeding age they can be eliminated on the strength of their performance. Cows that fail to measure up from

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the standpoint of regular breeders, those that do not produce offspring that give reasonable promise and are incapable of providing sufficient milk to properly nourish their young, have no place in a breeding herd.

It is an interesting fact that a number of outstanding and particularly smaller herds have been founded on one or two females. They have proven their worth as consistent breeders of offspring of superior merit, and they and their descendants have been retained. There are, on the other hand, any number of individuals that have contributed little if anything to a constructive breeding program. Practically every herd owner is familiar with the good breeders in his possession, and in the culling process these are the ones that should be preserved. The selection of a sire of good individuality and breeding to mate with these proven matrons will give reasonable assurance of satisfactory results in building up and improving the herd.

Experience has discovered another significant fact, and one that should not be overlooked when it comes to culling. Not infrequently it is observed that some of the plainest looking animals on the farm or ranch are the ones that should not be discarded. A beef cow or some of the breeding ewes and sows that have proven their ability year after year to produce a big lusty calf, a pair of twin lambs that come up to weaning ready for market, or a litter of 10 to 12 pigs uniform in type and weighing 30 to 35 pounds at eight weeks of age, will naturally lack in flesh and bloom, and compared with others that have too often proved to be shy breeders and lack sufficient milk flow to stimulate growth, might be classed as ones that should be culled. It is a fact, however, that the hard working mothers are the ones that contribute in the largest measure to the financial returns to the herd or flock owner.

There are comparatively few herds, even under normal conditions, that would not benefit by the elimination of some of the more unprofitable producers. In seasons of uncertainty of feed supplies the need of culling is especially emphasized. The soundest principle in the long run is to practise consistently, year by year, weeding out animals that are doubtful producers, and in this way hold numbers down to a compact, workable unit.

Ten-year Sheep Program Needed

THE raising of sheep is not very popular in Canada. Under the spur of some special wartime demand, sheep production can be increased, but when this support is taken away from the sheep industry, sheep breeding and wool production again decrease to a very moderate level.

The reason may be, as suggested by Dr. E. S. Archibald to the National Sheep Committee recently, that Canada has never had a real sheep policy, and that no thorough and systematic attempt has ever been made to determine where and to what extent sheep can profitably be produced as a part of our normal agricultural program.

Dr. Archibald has suggested that one of the first requirements is to determine the relation between sheep production and land values. This seems like a logical starting point, and from there it would be logical to inquire what types and breeds of sheep are really most suitable for different parts of Canada. It is altogether probable that certain breeds of sheep now being raised more or less freely should be discouraged in this country, but no one has yet the nerve to place a finger on any weak spot in the breeding program. Dr. Archibald is entitled to credit for calling attention to the fact that we have no breeding program, and that if the sheep industry is to be put upon a sound basis, one must be developed, no matter at what cost to some pure breeds.

Sheep have three definite advantages as domesticated farm animals. First, they require comparatively little labor. Second, they are economical users of cheap land and relatively cheap roughages. Third, they are valuable for the controlling of weeds.

The market for Canadian wool in the future is uncertain. This is partly due to world conditions and partly to the mixed character and quality of Canadian wool

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Besides the usual but important requirements such as milking at regular hours; fresh, clean water at all times; allowance of at least six weeks for a dry period; they must have all the minerals, proteins, vitamins and other milk and body building ingredients so essential to successful milk production.

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44-9

THE **OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS** COMPANY LIMITED

Farms Wanted

The Director, The Veterans' Land Act, is interested in obtaining particulars of farms varying in size from a quarter section or more, with a high proportion under cultivation or arable, carrying productive soil and equipped with habitable buildings and a satisfactory water supply, favorably located in regard to markets, school, and social services.

Lands of the above type are required for the re-establishment of veterans of the Canadian Active Service Forces and the Director is prepared to purchase outright for cash such lands as are found suitable for this purpose.

For the guidance of all owners of land who may be interested in this advertisement the following quotation from The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, is important:

'No person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to charge or collect as against or from any other person, firm or corporation any fee or commission or advance of price for services rendered in the sale of any land made to the Director, whether for the finding or introducing of a buyer or otherwise.'

PLEASE STATE SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, AND MERIDIAN

Address replies to the District Superintendent, The Veterans' Land Act for the province in which the land offered is situate, i.e.,

Manitoba—Dominion Public Bldg., Main and Water Sts., Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Room 611, Federal Building, Saskatoon.

Alberta—Blowey-Henry Bldg., 9901 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

itself. Valuable research work is being done, and more should be undertaken, but in the nature of things a prominent sheep industry in this country, of substantial proportions, is dependent primarily on the willingness and ability of government agencies and the leading breed associations to get down to cases and study the problem. The ten-year program suggested recently by Dr. Archibald should certainly be favored in principle, if not in detail.

About Pig Losses

THE National Livestock Conservation program, in which the U.S. Department of Agriculture has co-operated with state agricultural colleges, has called attention to the loss of feed arising from the fact that many pigs born never reach the market. As reported by the North Dakota agricultural authorities, one out of every seven bushels of feed given to hogs is wasted, because four pigs out of every ten born never go to market. Death as the result of chills, weak, crushed, crippled or disease-infected pigs cause many losses during the first three weeks after birth, and it is calculated that for each pig dead at birth, 140 pounds of feed is wasted. If a pig lives to be ten weeks of age and dies, 260 pounds of feed have been wasted, and the losses for varying periods thereafter are stated to be as follows: 18 weeks, 360 pounds of feed lost; 26 weeks, 602 pounds; and 34 weeks, 990 pounds. These figures are said to represent only the loss of feed, and do not take into account the loss of pork products, or the time and care expended in caring for the pigs.

Hay Loses Carotene in Storage

THE haying season is not only a busy one, but a very important one for the livestock producer. The quality of hay that animals will eat next winter, and the health and well-being of the individual animals, will depend to a considerable extent on the quality of hay that is made this summer.

Different kinds of hay vary in their protein, mineral and vitamin contents, but it is pointed out by the University of Maryland that the feeding value of hay depends more on its quality than on its variety. Good hay is green in color, leafy, fine-stemmed, sweet smelling and free from weeds, trash, old and ripe seeds.

Timothy hay can be used for dairy cows satisfactorily if the ration is properly balanced. At Cornell University, one group of cows received Timothy hay which had been cut early and well-cured, along with corn silage and a suitable grain mixture. Another group of cows received Alfalfa hay, along with corn silage and a somewhat lower protein grain mixture. At the end of two years it was found that the cows receiving the Timothy hay ration had produced just as much milk as those receiving the Alfalfa hay; also, they consumed just as much hay.

In the late winter and spring when hay is being fed that has been stored for several months, or may even be two years old, it is important to know that hay gradually loses its carotene. It may, according to the University of Maryland, lose as much as ten per cent each month during the cold period, and twice that much in the warmer summer months. Consequently, two-year-old hay, though it may appear bright and green, will have lost the greater part of its carotene.

Carotene is essential for the health and reproduction of cattle, and deficiency of this factor in the ration will cause retention of the placenta and the production of weak, blind and paralyzed calves. If hay of poor quality, or old hay must be fed, it is advisable to feed it only once each day, using a hay of better quality for other feeding. It is important, therefore, that when the season for making hay comes around, every possible effort be made to produce hay of good quality so that in spite of the loss of carotene in storage, it will contain an adequate amount of this important factor when fed.

Relieve **SORE SHOULDERS**
Keep horse at work

The best way to keep bruises, strains, swellings from causing expensive "lay-up" is to attend to them right away with Absorbine.

A standby for over 50 years, Absorbine is used by many leading veterinarians to help prevent congestive troubles from becoming permanent afflictions. By speeding blood flow to injury it helps carry off congestion. Absorbine rubbed on swelling usually relieves soreness in a few hours!

Absorbine costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. When Absorbine works to clear up injury, as it has on many others, you'll agree Absorbine is worth many times its cost. At all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal

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WHATEVER your experience with sprays—try Shell Livestock Spray. It really kills insect pests and repels fresh swarms for hours. The use of Shell Livestock Spray makes animals more contented—better feeders and better milkers. It is economical because you use less. It will not irritate or stain animals. Sold by leading retail merchants.

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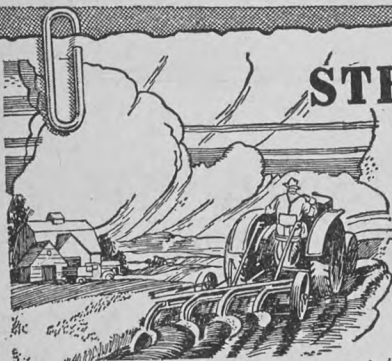
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and
BATTEN
LIMITED**

290 VAUGHAN ST.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FIELD



Haying was delayed by wet weather in all northern districts this year. Bromegrass is the most important grass in western Canada for pasture, hay, or seed.

Why the Trash Cover?

ONE of the most important and far-reaching services ever rendered to agriculture by science has been the development of the trash cover, which has become standard practice over large areas in the United States and western Canada, during the past six or eight years. Probably many farmers little realize the exact and painstaking observations and experiments that have accompanied this change in farm practice. Investigations into the use of one-way discs and other tillage implements; the study of wind velocity and its effect on soil drifting generally; experiments with the use of straw covers of different densities on bare fallow and on stubble; and researches into the amounts of soil moved by wind where the soil is of different types, have all played an important part in bringing about the transformation which has occurred in so short a time.

It has been found that not only has the trash cover, or the stubble or straw mulch, been of great value in overcoming the effect of wind, but it has also helped to control water erosion and improve the water holding capacity of the soil. Some exceedingly valuable work has been done at the Dominion experimental station, Swift Current, and reported recently by W. S. Chepil, in which 16 widely different soils were used experimentally. A wind tunnel 15 feet long, 2½ feet wide and two feet high, equipped with an electric motor, was used, in which a velocity of wind, variable up to 35 miles per hour, could be reproduced. Soil which had been thoroughly air dried was placed in this tunnel, in a large trough 12 feet long, 21 inches wide and three inches high, and protected by variable amounts of stubble or straw mulch.

The amount of soil lost or moved by the wind was determined by weighing the trough and its contents before and after each test, and the tunnel was used to simulate winds of 17 and 22 miles per hour, as measured exactly at a distance 12 inches above the ground. A wind of 17 miles per hour compares with a moderate, natural wind, during which there is considerable movement of soils subject to wind erosion; while a wind at 22 miles per hour corresponds to a high, natural wind, which is often accompanied by severe dust storms.

Wheat stubble of different lengths was used and also wheat straw that had gone through the threshing machine. In some cases, the straw was scattered on the surface, and in other cases it was anchored in the soil at definite depths. It was found, for example, that if short straw, as obtained from the threshing machine, was worked uniformly into the surface to a maximum depth of two inches, the velocity of the wind and the erosion of the soil were substantially reduced. At about one foot in height, the wind retained its normal velocity, which decreases as the surface of the ground is approached. For instance, the mixing of one-half ton per acre of wheat straw into the surface of the ground, reduced the velocity of the wind from about 16 to 12 miles per hour at half inch above the surface, but at two inches above the ground the reduction was only two miles per hour

and at five inches the reduction was only one-half mile per hour. Where the soil was ridged, the straw was less effective in cutting down the force of the wind, but where straw was applied to ridged soil the effect of straw and ridging combined was greater than the effect of either, alone.

Mr. Chepil reports that the effect of straw on the amount of soil eroded by the wind was appreciable for both loam and clay loam soil. Five minutes exposure to wind of a smooth bare soil, brought about a loss of over 16,200 pounds of soil per acre, but the same exposure of a smooth soil covered with straw averaged only 200 pounds per acre over the same period. Straw added to a ridged soil reduced the loss from 600 pounds to 100 pounds per acre. In these cases, ½-ton per acre of wheat straw was used, half of which was anchored in the surface soil and the amount of erosion was reduced by from 83 to 88 per cent.

It was found that straw anchored to the soil was much more effective than straw that was merely scattered on the surface, though surface straw was more effective than stubble, if the wind was not too strong. Tests showed that when the wind reached a velocity of about 20 miles per hour, most of the straw moved off and left the surface soil unprotected. On the other hand, even a 22 mile per hour wind moved only from one-third to one-half of the stubble.

A combination of straw and stubble in equal quantities were found to be more effective than either straw or stubble alone, because the straw was most effective in protecting the soil against wind, while the stubble supplied the anchorage for the straw. Other factors, such as the cloddiness, the moisture content, the roughness of the ground surface have added values in preventing the movement of soil and, in fact, must be depended on to a considerable extent in years when sufficient crop growth is not secured to provide adequate stubble or straw. Strip farming and the ridging of soil are other factors which may be brought to the aid of the farmer.

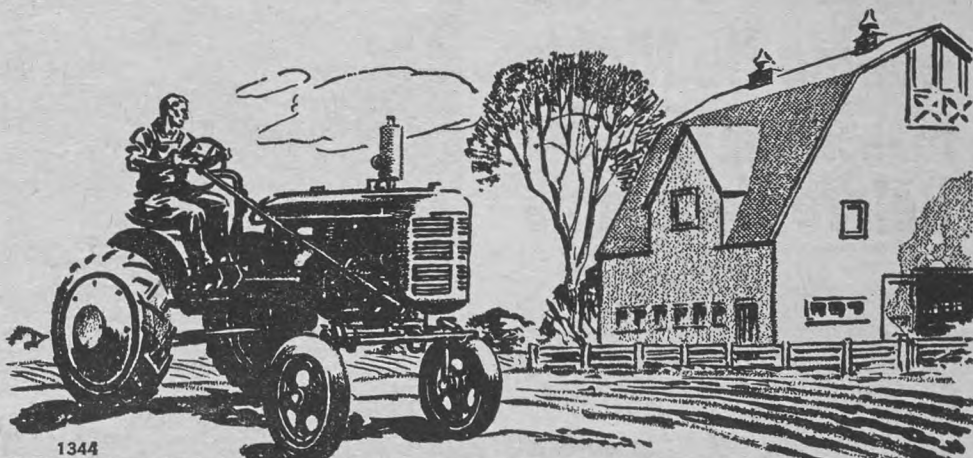
Types of Grain Elevators

WHERE there is much grain to be stored and handled, as there is on many thousands of western farms, the grain elevator is a great time saver. There are several types of grain elevator; the drag or flight type, the bucket type; the blower or pneumatic elevator, and the screw-auger conveyor type. The first of these is popular and is used on most threshing machines and combines. It is readily made portable and a hopper can easily be attached. Comparatively little power is required and the speed can be varied considerably. It is not, however, suitable for elevating to high bins and operates best at an angle of between 35 and 55 degrees. A 20-foot flight elevator, such as is usually found on old grain separators, will have a capacity of from 10 to 20 bushels per minute, depending on the power, speed and angle of operation, and can be handled by a 1½-2 horse-power operation.

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Clean motors mean increased gasoline and oil mileage... longer life... more power... and fewer breakdowns. Your White Rose dealer is now equipped to offer you Savit Service, a new and revolutionary service that revitalizes your tractor and motorized farm equipment... economically and effectively. White Rose Savit Service is the safe, sure, internal motor treatment that rids your engines of grit, sludge, gum, carbon, and varnish. Remember, the secret of power, pep, and lower upkeep costs in the operation of your tractor is a *clean motor*! See your local White Rose dealer now and let him show you how White Rose Savit Service restores and maintains operating efficiency and economy to all motorized farm equipment.



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AND HELPS
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advance good reasons for buying started chicks now. Cheaper to feed on range, less housing trouble, etc. While we're hatching to order now for day-olds, we have for immediate delivery and for quick ordering, limited quantity started June chicks; 3-4 week old cockerels, 3-4 week old Leghorn pullets, 2-3 week old Heavy breeds, pullets and unsexed. Take stock what you'll need, see nearest Bray Hatchery or agent, or write direct **Bray Hatchery, 1441 Pacific Ave., Brandon, Manitoba.**



A Word
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Radio batteries and flashlight batteries are scarce because so many are being used for war purposes. Good batteries are vital to victory, so conserve the ones you have—make them last longer by using, sparingly.

BURGESS BATTERIES
If your dealer is out of them, the first time you try—try again; they're worth shopping for.

Getting Up Nights
Makes Many Feel Old
Before Their Time

Do you feel older than you are or suffer from Getting Up Nights, Backache, Nervousness, Leg Pains, Rheumatic Pains, Burning, scanty or frequent passages? If so, remember that your Kidneys are vital to your health and that these symptoms may be due to Kidney and Bladder troubles—in such cases Cystex usually gives prompt and joyous relief by helping the Kidneys clean out poisonous excess acids and wastes. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose in trying Cystex. The iron clad money-back agreement assures a refund of your money on return of empty package unless fully satisfied. Don't delay. Get Cystex (Siss-tex) from your druggist today.

Cystex
Helps Clean Kidneys

The bucket type uses very little power and can be built to suit any height of bin or granary generally found on the farm. It is, however, more satisfactory in a permanent location than used as part of the portable outfit. It requires a definite speed steadily maintained, in order to attain maximum capacity and must be driven by a pulley at the top. A 20-inch diameter pulley at the head, revolving at 40 revolutions per minute, will deliver about 300 bushels per hour, if a 7-inch belt is used, with 4 by 6-inch cups placed one foot apart.

Blower, or pneumatic elevators are of two types. In one case, the grain is fed from a hopper to the centre of the fan, while the other feeds the grain into the air blast of the conductor pipe, just ahead of the fan. Grain fed to the centre of the fan is more apt to be damaged and suffer in germination, though the capacity of such a blower is greater. One advantage of the blower type is that the grain can be blown around a corner and can be made to fill spaces which would otherwise require shoveling. A 20-inch fan, with 5 to 6-inch blades, will deliver 3 to 3½ bushels per minute to a height of 20 or 25 feet, if the fan revolves at 800 to 900 revolutions per minute, but at least a five horse-power motor will be required.

The screw-auger conveyer type is simple and can be driven from either end. It will not, however, elevate grain to any considerable height and works most efficiently in short lengths. It works best when conveying grain horizontally, or at angles less than 30 degrees. A 4-inch screw, revolving at 200 revolutions per minute, will deliver between 50 and 60 bushels per hour; while a 6-inch screw, at 180 revolutions per minute, will move 175 to 200 bushels per hour. A one or two horse-power motor will operate the elevator, depending on the amount of elevation and the diameter and length of the screw.

Fight to Control Weeds
NATURE has provided many handicaps for farmers in the control of weeds. Aside altogether from the fact that weeds are distributed from district to district by trains, trucks, wagons and other means of transport; from farm to farm by threshing machines and other farm implements; by manure, wind, birds and by attaching to the clothing of people or the fur of animals, nature has also provided other opportunities for weeds to become persistent and very troublesome.

Our most serious perennial weeds not only reproduce by means of seed, but many of them have special adaptations of root stocks which enable them to go through dry periods without dying out completely. They have roots for different purposes and altogether, are provided with an almost complete set of armor that is hidden underground beyond the reach of tillage implements or plow.

Annual weeds, on the other hand, which reproduce themselves solely by seed, are provided with a special means of outwitting all but the most vigilant farmer. Most weeds, for example, have seeds which will not germinate immediately they are ripened. In this respect, they are unlike wheat, which will sprout in the stook during wet weather. Not

only is there a delayed dormancy in most weed seeds, but not all of the weed seeds from any one plant, or season, or kind of weed, will germinate at the same time. Thus, dormancy, or the ability to lie in the soil, or out-of-the-way places without growing, and yet retaining the ability to grow, is a powerful weapon which annual weeds possess. W. S. Chepil, Soil Research Laboratory, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, is authority for the statement that the seeds of many weeds are characterized by a high degree of dormancy and can survive burial in the soil for as long as 50 years or more. Such seeds, when they are buried too deeply to emerge as young plants, will germinate readily as soon as they are brought to the surface by tillage machinery. In this respect, they differ from the seeds of most cultivated crops, which germinate readily, or, if they are buried too deeply in the soil, rot quickly without emerging at all.

The object of weed control is to destroy the viable or germinable seeds in the soil. This, of course, can be done by various methods of soil sterilization, but under field conditions this is impracticable. Certain tillage methods have a tendency to cause the germination of weed seeds, and once the young weeds have emerged they can be destroyed by further tillage.

A knowledge of the habits and characteristics of different weeds is therefore of very great value in weed control. Mr. Chepil has stated that under dry land conditions weeds can be classified into several classes with regard to the dormancy of their seeds. Among those that will survive burial for many years are quack grass, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, Russian pigweed, red root pigweed, tumbleweed, purselane, peppergrass, stinkweed, tumbling mustard, pansy mustard and wild mustard, the wild morning glory, blue bur, common plantain, wild sunflower and the Canada thistle. On the other hand, Russian thistle, cow cockle and Indian mustard seeds will either germinate, or rot in the soil within a year. In between these two groups are wild oats, green foxtail and hare's ear mustard which are able to survive burial in the soil up to seven years or less.

In the first large group of weeds, able to survive for a long time, most of the seeds will fail to germinate if they are more than three inches from the surface, but they will readily germinate if they are imbedded two inches or less. Consequently, it is suggested that if plowless fallow is one of the most effective ways of growing them out, shallow tillage is also preferable.

In the case of wild oats, Swift Current authorities consider that deep plowing has no justification and for the control of most weeds is unsatisfactory.

Controlling the Russian thistle is governed very largely by the fact that this weed grows rapidly on stubble in the fall after the crop is harvested. If it is possible to cultivate the stubble soon after harvest, infestation of this weed can be kept down; but fall cultivation, on the other hand, increases danger from soil drifting in areas where this frequently occurs. Local conditions, therefore, must govern the choice the farmer makes between controlling soil drifting and controlling the Russian thistle in the fall.



Good shelter for livestock is not necessarily expensive. It should be comfortable, free from draughts and convenient.

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● The next few weeks are all important! Be sure that you keep your tractors and trucks in good condition so that there will be no exasperating delay.
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Or **DO IT YOURSELF!** Buy a package today at your hardware dealer, garage, implement dealer, etc. It's easy to do when you follow the instructions! And so economical! **SF244**

Made by the Makers of
PRESTONE
TRADE MARK
ANTI-FREEZE

CLIMATE MADE OUR SOILS

Continued from page 10

character throughout a zone; and a group of soils characteristic of the climatic environment in which they occur.

The Brown Soil Zone occupies the warmest and driest part of the prairie region. This area is roughly a triangular one, with its apex a little to the south of Macklin, near the boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan, and with its base on the international boundary extending from near Estevan in Saskatchewan to southeast of Lethbridge in Alberta. The dominant natural vegetation of this zone is the short prairie grass. Trees are rarely seen except in sheltered valleys, or in places where a shallow water table may serve as a reservoir for moisture. Cactus, sagebrush, and greasewood appear frequently enough to give a reminder that this is indeed the open prairie, and that dry seasons are quite as likely to occur as are moist ones. Those dwelling on the prairie must ever count the hazard which drought may bring to crop or grass. The safest calculation to make in planning the farm work and business is that the season is likely to be a dry one.

This is the region of large grain farms, extensive ranches, and of the largest irrigated districts in the West. The good lands of high drought resistance are well adapted to raising wheat of high quality. The poorer lands, on the whole, remain unbroken from the sod, but the cover of native grass is quite nutritious, if rather sparse. The grazing value of the prairie grass is well attested in the quality of beefs it produces. Where water is available and where there is suitable land on which the water may be used, the hazards of the climate can be largely overcome by irrigation. The variety of crops produced and the yield per acre may be

greatly increased under irrigation. Indeed, the dried areas, with longer seasons, are the more likely to prove successful for large scale irrigation, because such a climate will allow a greater diversity of crops, and the farmer is the more likely to consistently use the water from the ditch rather than to partially depend on uncertain natural precipitation to moisten the soil.

There are slight differences in the degree of dryness within the Brown Soil Zone. Towards the margins of the region, moisture conditions improve, and at the same time the average temperature is somewhat lower. The better moisture conditions on the margin of the Brown Soil Zone may be due to a number of factors. Increased precipitation is the factor in some areas, while in others the effect is due to lower temperatures, and consequent lower rates of evaporation and transpiration. In some places a reduction in average wind velocity may, in part, account for better moisture conditions. The effect of the chinook winds, for example, tends to lessen towards the north and east in this zone. As a matter of fact, lower average temperature and higher humidity can more than offset the factor of precipitation. The annual precipitation in parts of the park belt and even up to the margin of the forest, is no higher than in portions of the Brown Soil Zone and in some places is actually less. Nevertheless, the park belt is everywhere a more moist region than is the prairie.

SURMOUNTING the Brown Soil region in a great arc lies the Dark Brown Soil Zone. Its average width is about 50 miles. The Dark Brown soils bear a considerable resemblance to the Brown soils. This is a prairie grassland area as is the Brown Soil Zone, but "bluffs" of willow and poplar are not uncommonly to be found ringing the sloughs, and clothing the

sheltered and especially the valley slopes facing north. While moisture conditions are somewhat more favorable in the Dark Brown Zone, average temperatures tend to be lower and seasons shorter, except for portions of this zone lying in the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Dark Brown Soils are, on the average, higher in organic matter than the Brown.

From the agricultural standpoint, the Dark Brown soils are similar in adaptation to the Brown. Grain growing is the most typical farm enterprise, with wheat by far the most important crop. Large ranches are not so common, partly because the percentage of arable land is higher in the Dark Brown soil area, with few large tracts of vacant lands; and partly because of the uncertainty of winter grazing in this zone as a whole.

THE Black Soil Zone is practically coincident with the area variously termed the park belt, parkland prairie and aspen grove area. It forms another great arc surrounding the Dark Brown Soil Zone, although it is much less uniform in width. In Alberta, the Peace River area forms a great northwestern outflyer of this zone. Most of the southerly parts of Manitoba and particularly the agriculturally developed area of that province fall in the Black Soil Zone.

It passes through Saskatchewan in a generally northwesterly direction, and then westward and finally southward to the international boundary in Alberta. It is everywhere fringed by the open prairie on the one side and by the forest on the other.

Climatically, the Black Soil Zone may be described as a sub-humid area. Nevertheless, there are considerable variations in length of growing season, average temperature and average precipitation throughout its extent. The soils are black, but the

depth of black surface soil varies considerably as between different localities. The Black soils fringing the prairie are relatively shallow, while those near the forest are deep. This variation in depth is a reflection of the variation in moisture conditions which, as might be expected, are better, bordering the forest, than they are closer to the open prairie.

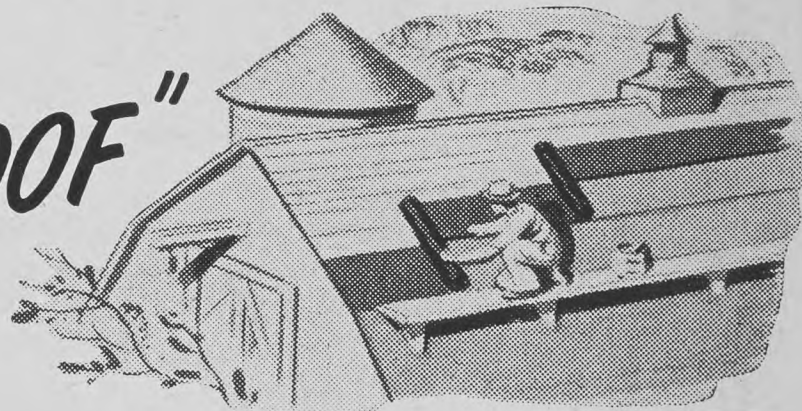
The native vegetation of the Black Soil Zone is dominated by grass and the soils are grassland soils in spite of the frequency of poplar bluffs on the landscape. The grasses are taller growing and the growth is more luxuriant than that found on the open prairie. It is this heavier growth of grass which has contributed the high organic matter content to such soils in the recurring natural processes of growth and decay throughout the past centuries.

Southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan are the warmest areas in the zone. It may be noted that this is the only area in the prairie provinces where field corn is of significance as a crop. The average temperatures become lower and the growing season shorter passing to the northwest within the Black Soil Zone, until the general vicinity of Lloydminster is reached. In the westward and southern extensions in Alberta temperatures tend to be higher again, although this becomes markedly dependent on elevation towards the foothill districts.

AS a region the Black Soil Zone is a highly productive one. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory and there are few years of drought. There is a greater diversity of crops than is ordinarily encountered on the drier prairie. Coarse grains occupy a substantial proportion of the cultivated land and, in areas where frost is a serious hazard, may occupy a greater acreage than wheat. Hay crops and sown pastures are more commonly encountered, and livestock products bring a substantial contribution to the farm income. The livestock population is more concentrated in the Black Soil Zone than in the prairie areas, due to the relative ease with which coarse grains and for-



"That's what I call a
THOROUGHbred ROOF"



Yes, Storm King* Roll Roofing is class and quality right through. Judged from every point it is right on top—the champion of all roll roofings.

Developed primarily for homes and farm buildings, "Storm King" combines, at low cost, the principal features of built-up roofing practice with the economy and ease of roll-roofing application. "Storm King" is the latest thing in roll-roofing; designed and patented in Canada to give years of satisfactory service and protection without the constant expense of annual repainting and repairs.

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* Trade Mark Reg'd. # Patented 1934. † Patented 1938.

6 Outstanding Features

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Montreal

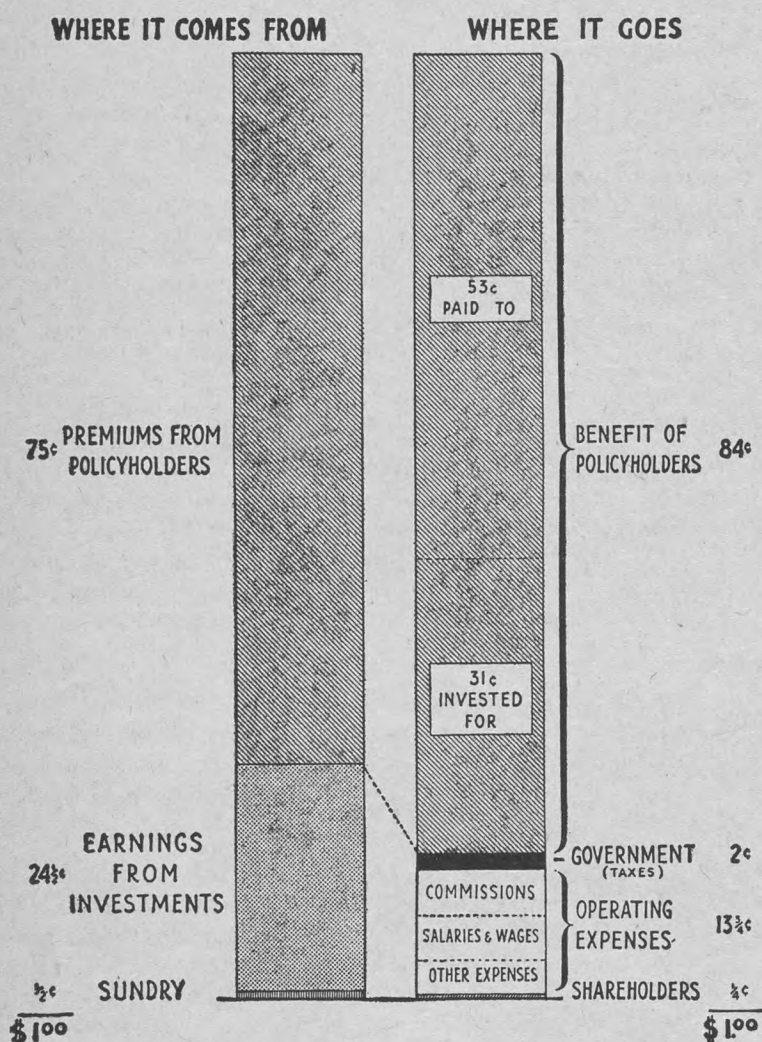
Toronto

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What happens to the Life Insurance dollar?



**For every 75¢ received
from policyholders, 84¢
was either paid to them
or held for their benefit.**

The figures are based on the latest published report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. They show, on a revenue basis for the year 1942, the results of the operations of the 28 Canadian companies registered with the Dominion Department.

**It is good citizenship to own
Life Insurance**

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada

LF-344

age can be produced, and the greater certainty of production from year to year.

No area is without its handicaps however. The very fact that moisture conditions are more favorable makes the problem of weed control a more difficult one in the Black Soil Zone than it is on the prairies. In the harvest season the threshing machines may hum merrily on the prairie, while the crops lie dampened by rain in the park belt. So it seems that, wherever we may live, there are unfavorable as well as favorable features of the climate to be reckoned with; and the best thing to do is to try to understand the climate so that we can overcome its handicaps and profit from its advantages.

Before discussing the Grey Wooded Soils, there is a less important transition zone of Degraded Black soils which must be mentioned. Degraded Black soils were originally black grassland soils, but such soils have undergone a partial loss of their original fertility, due to leaching processes consequent to the invasion of the grassland by the forest. These soils are in the process of becoming grey soils, but, of course, the process is one which only reaches completion after hundreds of years under forest cover. In general, the Degraded Black soils more nearly resemble Black soils than they do Grey soils as far as their agricultural adaptation is concerned. They occur in the cooler, moister areas bordering the Grey Soil Zone, or sometimes as islands within either zone.

THE great region of the Grey Wooded soils is the fourth major soil zone. It is coincident with the forested area, and occupies a territory far more extensive than that of the prairie plains. Indeed, when viewed with regard to the comparative extent of prairie and forest in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the term prairie provinces becomes something of a misnomer. However, the greater part of the people do live on the grasslands or into the edge of the forest hemming the borders of the grassy plains.

The Grey soils of the forest region are quite different in appearance, and in native fertility, from the soils of the prairies and park belt. They are much lower in native fertility than the grassland soils and have a tendency to be somewhat acid in nature, although the degree of acidity is generally so slight that cultivated crops are not adversely affected. Lack of sufficient organic matter, and of such elements as sulphur, nitrogen and phosphorus are more serious considerations in the management of these soils.

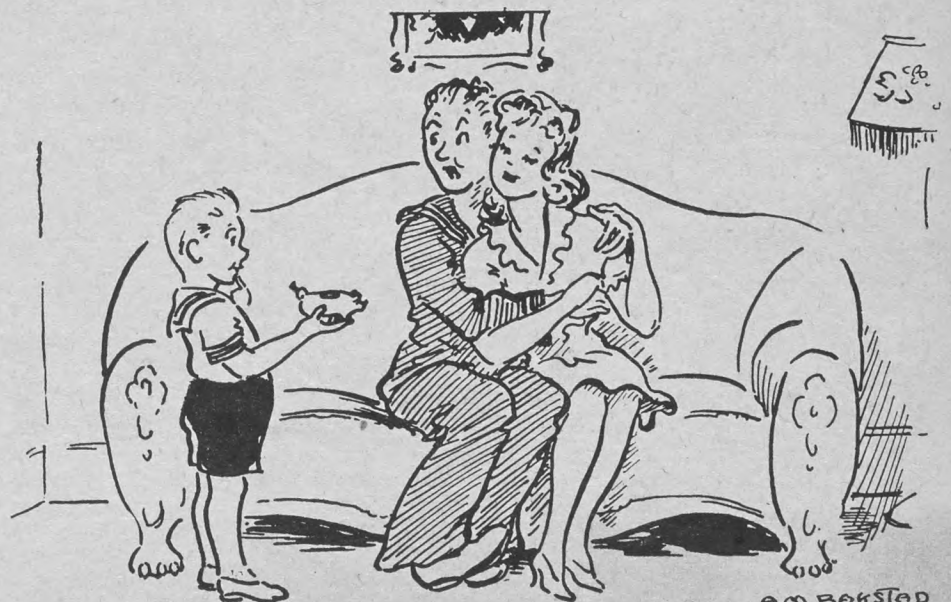
In appearance, and especially when recently broken, the cultivated layer of the Grey Wooded soil is typically light grey in color and is often described as ash-like. The term "podzol," commonly used as a technical name for such soils, comes from the Russian and literally translated means ashy or ash-like. The grey soils are not as friable in structure as the grassland soils and often form a hard surface crust following heavy rains. The leached nature of these soils and their relatively low humus content are typical of soils formed under a cool, moist climate and forest

vegetation. Trees contribute little humus to the soil compared to grasses; and a plentiful supply of soil moisture provides percolating water to penetrate into the soil and leach downward a portion of the materials essential to the growth of plants. The ashy, grey surface layer of such soils is often highly leached and very low in natural fertility.

Agricultural development on the Grey soils is mainly in the pioneer stage as yet. The settlers have generally only penetrated the fringe of the forest and of the Grey Wooded soil area. However, there is no doubt of the effect which both soil and climate will have in determining the type of agriculture suitable to the region. The Grey soils require early attention to fertility and especially to the improvement of the organic matter content. The season is short, moist and cool. All these factors must be considered and evaluated by the farmer who is located on such soils. A suitable rotation, especially one including a legume, is almost essential for the best utilization of these soils. Both soil and climate are unsuitable for the production of wheat on the scale and with the methods of the prairie farmer. Nevertheless, with proper attention to their fertility Grey soils can produce good yields of a variety of crops, and drought is rarely a hazard. Livestock are bound to occupy an important place in the agriculture of this region.

There are other factors which influence markedly the relationship of crop production to climate in a local area. The soil zones are only broadly defined, and the relationship of climate and vegetation is a broad scale one. For instance, considering a particular area, light-textured, well-drained soils are warmer and drier soils, while heavy soils are generally colder and moister. Crops mature earlier on lighter soils, but may suffer severely from the effects of drought. Southern slopes are warmer and drier than northern, and the natural vegetation often gives an indication of very considerable differences in local climatic effects, due to direction of slope. The high ground, in general, is less liable to frost than low flats or basins, but elevated ranges of hills or plateaus are always cooler and moister areas than the surrounding plains. A notable example of the latter effect is the elevation of the Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The surrounding plains are typical of the Brown Soil Zone and the short grass prairie, but the higher elevations of the Cypress Hills are forested with evergreen trees. Even the planting of a shelter belt may well modify the climatic conditions within its boundaries, a fact which the careful gardener fully appreciates.

At any rate, we have to accept what we have in the way of soil and climate, and make the best of them. Our resources of land are great, but we must needs take care that we keep the soil fertile. Our climate has its good and bad points, but we now know both its worst and best, and have survived its worst. We are well armed with knowledge and experience against what the future seasons may bring in the way of weather.



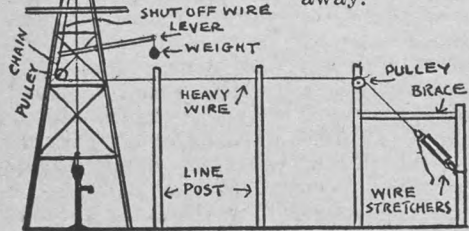
"I hope I'm not intwooding—Dubby."

For the Man who is His Own Mechanic

Some Ideas that have been tried and proved workable

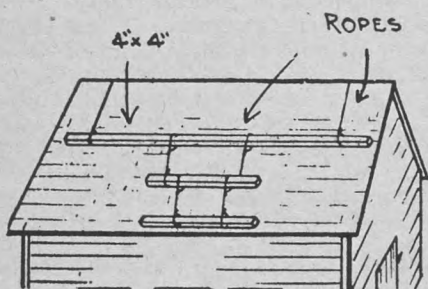
Turning Off Distant Windmill

This diagram explains itself. The chain from the windmill comes down around a pulley well up in the tower and is attached to a heavy wire. This wire is carried by line posts to the buildings. A wire stretcher is used to apply the pull. This device can be used on a windmill 80 rods or more away.



Shingling Scaffold

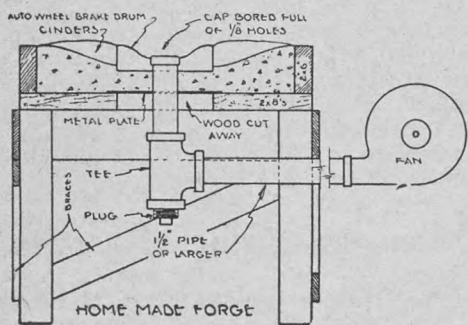
The sketch shows the safe and convenient scaffold for shingling the roof on a building. For the main scaffold, use a 4x4 tied to ropes which run over the peak and are tied on the other side



of the building. This is large and long enough to hold a large supply of shingles. Scaffolds lower down can be tied to the main one for starting the roof. When the main scaffold is reached, it can be pulled up as the shingling proceeds. After seeing an old friend fall and almost impale himself on a post, due to the splitting of a cleat nailed to the shingles, I recommend this as a simple and thoroughly safe scaffold to use.

Homemade Forge

This homemade forge is recommended by the North Dakota Extension Service. A wooden bench with a two-inch top is built. A bull wheel from an old binder



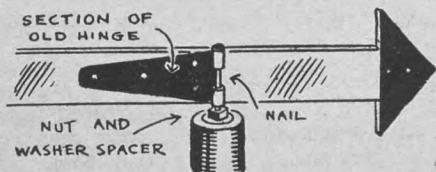
with the spokes cut out, makes a good outer rim. Two-inch pipe would be none too large. A wooden fan speeded up with a wheel and belt can be put together. The illustration gives all the details that are necessary.

Removing Paint Spots

Spots of paint on cement can be softened so they are easy to remove by soaking them with a strong solution of ordinary washing soda.

Wind Direction Indicator Bearing

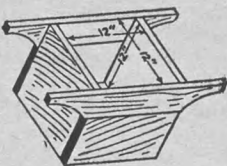
One of the easiest and quickest ways to make a bearing for a wind direction indicator is to use part of an old



hinge. It is riveted on the arrow and a spike is driven through the loop into the top of the post. By putting on a nut and washer the bearing is held up from the post far enough to allow freedom of motion.

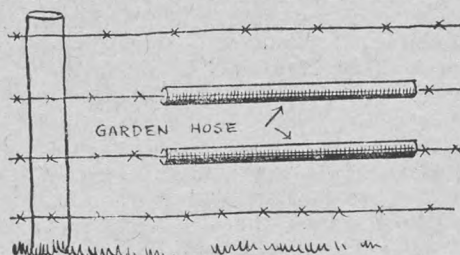
Concrete Mixing Aid

In mixing concrete, all materials, including water should be accurately measured for every batch. A bottomless frame, which holds 1 cubic foot, is just the thing to measure sand and pebbles. A pail marked off on the inside to indicate gallons and half gallons is handy for measuring water.



Protection From Barb Wire

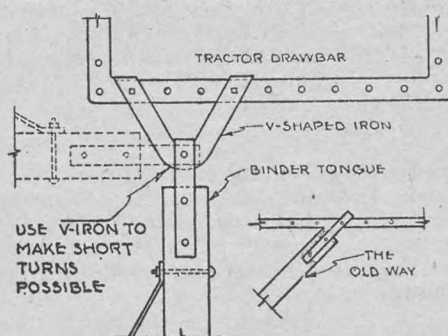
It is not necessary to tear your clothes when climbing through barb wire. Take two pieces of old garden hose 16 inches



long, slit them lengthwise and slip them over two of the strands of wire. You can then pass through the fence without damaging your apparel. — John G. Waldner, Magrath, Alta.

Tractor Hitch

A V-shaped device as pictured in the drawing for hitching a binder or other short tongue implements to a tractor will go a long way to prevent breaking the tongue when making short turns in the field. The new hitch allows a short



right angle turn. With the old hitch this is not possible without breaking the tongue.

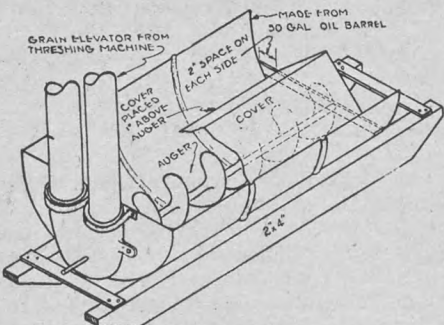
Use for Embroidery Hoops

A couple of old embroidery hoops are just the thing to hold a salt sack used as a jelly strainer.

Portable Grain Elevator

A handy grain elevator built from an old oil barrel and the grain elevator of a threshing machine has been developed by a North Dakota farmer. He uses the power take-off of his tractor to drive it.

One of the advantages of this equipment is that it will load grain on a truck direct from the pile on the ground. The elevator can be pushed back into



the pile with the tractor and at the same time elevate the grain through the open end of the hopper, which is made from an oil barrel cut in half.

An auger taken from his combine conveys the grain to the elevating device. By placing the hopper between two runners spaced in such a way that the bottom of the hopper is about level with the bottom of the runners, it will take up the grain close to the ground. There are restrictions on the use of oil drums for other purposes just now but this idea will keep until the restrictions are removed.

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD FARMERS' BULLETIN

HARVEST HELP RATIONS

Farm workers employed for more than two weeks should provide their own food ration books. If help is hired for less than two weeks, special ration coupons for the men's meals may be obtained from the Local Ration Board. Applicant must list the number of extra men employed, amount of work and the number of days men will work. If a farmer hires an American combine outfit and feeds the crew, he can obtain supplementary rations by applying to the Local Ration Board. An American combine harvest outfit operating a cook car to prepare regular meals for the crew can obtain temporary ration cards after supplying the necessary information to the Local Ration Board.

DRY WHOLE AND SPLIT PEAS

New ceiling prices for all varieties and grades ensure growers a return on sales to the domestic market approximately equal to the \$3.25 per bushel now obtained for peas exported. Primary producers' sales to processors are exempt from the price ceiling. But if a primary producer sells to a wholesaler, he must observe the ceilings set for processors. These maximum prices for a 98-lb. bag are: \$7. for large yellow (Marrowfat type), green or blue whole peas; \$5.90 for medium yellow or small yellow whole peas; \$8.50 for green or blue split peas; \$7.40 for yellow split peas. Prices are f.o.b. producer's shipping point, but do not include federal sales tax where applicable.

NEW POTATO PRICES

Seasonal reduction in the producers' ceiling price for new potatoes came into effect July 16, with further seasonal adjustments on July 30 and August 13. Shippers' maximum prices are based on ceilings set for Harrow, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., plus transportation costs not to exceed 40 cents per hundred pounds. Farmers selling potatoes from last year's crop come under the old potato price schedule which allows for storage charges of 50 cents per 75-pound container and 65 cents per 100-pound container.

LADDERS FOR FARMERS

Sale of wooden extension ladders and wooden step ladders over 7 feet in height has been stopped, except by permit. This action was taken to save fir for aircraft construction. Fruit growers and other farmers who need ladders in their work will be given every consideration in the issuance of permits.

CEILING PRICE FOR HONEY

This year's price for No. 1 White Honey sold in bulk at wholesale is half a cent higher than the 1943 maximum price for non-pasteurized honey. In direct sales to consumers a producer is allowed the retailers' markup. British Columbia, the Maritimes and Quebec east and north of the counties of Compton, Richmond, Drummond, Yamaska and Maskinonge and north of the southern boundary of the county of Abitibi are in Zone 2 with the rest of Canada in Zone 1. Maximum price at which a person may sell at wholesale, in bulk, any honey produced in Zone 1 is 13 cents a pound for No. 1 White Honey, 12 cents a pound for any other honey f.o.b. the seller's shipping point. Bulk honey produced in Zone 2 and sold at wholesale to a buyer in that zone can sell for one cent higher.

HAY IN WESTERN PROVINCES

Minor adjustments have been made in the ceiling price for hay in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Maximum price for Timothy is now \$3. a ton above other kinds of hay. Maximum differential between the ceilings for baled and loose hay is \$4. a ton for British Columbia and \$3. a ton for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Producers who sell hay direct to feeders may take the markup allowed dealers—\$1.50 a ton for hay loaded and shipped in carlots, \$3.50 a ton for smaller quantities.

FARM MACHINERY REPAIR PARTS PRICES

No price reduction on imported farm machinery repair parts resulting from the budget removal of import duties and War Exchange Tax will be made prior to September 30. After that date all imported repair parts, including floor and shelf stocks, will sell at whatever price level is established under the new import arrangement. The September 30 date has been set because large stocks of parts, on which duty and War Exchange Tax have been paid, are on hand at this time of year to take care of fall demands. Repair parts are sometimes carried in stock for years and it would be impossible to tag separately each of the many thousands of items. Any price reduction on complete farm equipment imported after June 26 must be passed on to the consumer immediately.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Exports Of Canadian Grain To United States

In the latter part of July the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States, formerly a very heavy buyer of Canadian wheat, abruptly discontinued its buying. The official explanation given by a spokesman for the Corporation was that Canadian prices were out of line with values in the United States. Apparently the Commodity Credit Corporation insists that if it is to go on buying Canadian wheat, the price asked for such wheat by The Canadian Wheat Board must be governed by fluctuations in the Chicago market. They have been willing to buy on the basis of quotations there with a deduction of 42 cents per bushel, representing the duty which actually is not paid on wheat imported by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and during a considerable period, when duties on feed grain were suspended, was not chargeable on any wheat imported for feed. When prices in Chicago declined from former high levels, as they did to some extent as the result of the very heavy wheat crop in the United States, The Canadian Wheat Board seemed reluctant to drop its price accordingly and the Commodity Credit Corporation stopped its buying. Quite evidently the agency of the United States Government is in a stronger bargaining position just at present than is the agency of the Canadian government. Canada has a surplus of wheat which it must sell if possible, as quickly as possible to make room for the new crop. It may be that our wheat is going to be needed sometime or other in the United States but just at present the need for it is certainly not urgent.

There has been some criticism in the United States of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the effect that that organization over-bought Canadian wheat or if not at least reserved an oversupply of shipping space on the Great Lakes. Apparently a considerable number of lake vessels which had been under charter for moving C.C.C. wheat were abruptly taken out of the grain trade and transferred to other commodities such as pulp-wood. That could have been of course because the C.C.C. no longer had supplies of wheat to move, having caught up with its purchases in Canada and having suspended further purchases, or it could be that the wheat bought could not be moved to destination. Elevators in the United States are largely plugged with new crop grain. Transfer elevators at Buffalo have no storage space available and vessels can be unloaded there only when transportation to destination by barge or railway cars can be arranged.

Purchases of Canadian wheat by the Commodity Credit Corporation were originally based on the need for feed grain in the United States, particularly as great quantities of American wheat were being used to produce industrial alcohol. It was believed also that the government of the United States desired to have large supplies of food stuffs available in that country at the end of the war to strengthen its influence with various countries which would be in urgent need of wheat. Some of the Canadian wheat bought by the C.C.C. is understood to have been resold to neutral countries such as Spain and Portugal. Such procedure could conceivably strengthen the claim of the United States in the post-war period to a considerable share of the international wheat market.

The situation with respect to oats was similar in some respects and different in others. This grain was not handled directly by government agency in either country, but went through commercial channels. But The Canadian Wheat Board was in the picture because it set the equalization fee to be charged for permits to export oats to the United States. The United States Government was in the picture because it set price ceilings at which Canadian oats might be sold in the United States. During the period when duties on feed grain were

suspended, 47 cents a bushel was the charge for export permits. There was resentment against this in the United States when Canada was accused of trying to absorb for this country the benefit of the reduction in duty which had been intended for the advantages of farmers in the United States. There was no enthusiasm at all for continuing the suspension of the duty which was automatically restored a short time ago to 08 cents a bushel. The United States Government placed a ceiling on the price of Canadian oats of 90¼ cents per bushel, basis Buffalo, American funds, for the American bushel of 32 pounds. Later that ceiling was reduced by 06 cents a bushel. After that the price for export permits was reduced to 41 cents per bushel with the undertaking on the part of The Canadian Wheat Board to refund the duty actually paid on oats actually exported under permit.

For a considerable time export business in oats was at a standstill. During that time the Canadian authorities were probably not worried, because actually there was concern less the total supply of oats in Canada be insufficient for demands for the coming crop year. Now that it seems likely that both eastern and western provinces in Canada will have large crops, it looks as if it might have been better for this country to go on selling oats to the United States as long as that country was willing and able to import them in quantity. It is quite possible that with the congestion of elevators and transportation in the United States with new crop, some time will elapse before large sales of oats to the United States are again practicable.

For a considerable time barley exports to the United States were shut off. Permits were not issued on the ground that all available barley in Canada

might be required for feeding. There was even talk for awhile of impounding some million bushels of barley that had been accumulated by export firms for movement to the United States. Then, late in July the business was opened up again by the issue of permits for which 54 cents a bushel was charged. About the same time however, eastern shipments of barley out of Alberta was forbidden at the request of the Feeds Administrator for Canada on the ground that Alberta barley might be required by feeders in that province and in British Columbia. If such prohibition should be continued for long, it might create difficulties for Alberta farmers with barley to dispose of, especially if such barley were good enough to qualify, if marketed through the right channels, for malting premiums. However, it was hoped that the situation would be temporary.

The outlook for exports to the United States may be briefly summed up: With respect to barley and especially for malting grades, there is likely to be a strong demand. The total barley crop of the United States is not large in proportion to potential use. So far as oats are concerned, prices south of the border even though less than was formerly the case, are likely to be sufficiently strong to provide a market for large quantities of oats provided that transportation is available both on Canadian and American railways and on vessels, and also provided export is not shut off by charging too much for permits. The wheat situation is quite indefinite. With the large crop south of the line it will be a considerable time before there is any real need for more Canadian wheat, and even perhaps before transport channels are sufficiently clear to enable very much to be moved.

Delivery Quotas For The New Crop Year

Expectation of The Canadian Wheat Board was announced not long ago to the effect that it might not be necessary to apply the quota system to crop deliveries in 1944-45. As this page goes to press the only definite announcement so far made has been that delivery quotas will not apply to flax and rye. Since the announcement in question was made a great improvement took place in prospects for the new crop making it likely that at many points at least there would be a great deal more grain to handle than could be accommodated during the first month or two of the crop delivery season. There is of course at the end of the old crop year, a good deal of empty space in country elevators but it will not take long for that to fill up. New crop deliveries are almost certain to be at a rate greater than railway shipments from country elevators. It will therefore be somewhat surprising if The Canadian Wheat Board does not find it necessary to impose quotas on wheat, oats and barley at least at some points and for a portion of the crop year. Moreover it seems hardly possible that such quotas if imposed, can be kept uniform over the prairie provinces. The railways are going to find it very difficult to keep enough grain moving to the head of the lakes to supply vessel cargoes for the remainder of the shipping season on the Great Lakes. Probably they would find it impossible to do so if they were required to keep shipments equalized as between different sections of the country. In order to get the maximum efficiency in railway haulage of grain it will probably be necessary to allow the railways to handle their business in the most efficient manner. That may well mean concentration of shipments during certain periods from points at which cars can be delivered and shipped most conveniently. It is quite evident that farmers generally realize the possibility of country elevator congestion being re-

peated this coming fall. During recent weeks they have been stepping up the rate of deliveries to country elevators, apparently in order to get their own granaries cleared in preparation for the coming crop.

Weeds Have Weaknesses

Every weed has a weakness, some place in the life cycle when its destruction can be most readily accomplished. Many wage a losing war with wild portulaca in their gardens, whereas this weed can be effectively controlled by keeping the top two inches of the soil loose throughout the growing season.

On the other hand Canada thistle with its roots well stored with reserve plant food is more easily destroyed when the top growth on the thistle is commencing to flower. At the Brandon Experimental Farm eradication of Canada thistle is brought about by fall plowing thistle infested land intended for summerfallow. Livestock pasture the volunteer grain and many weeds throughout the early summer. By early July the thistles are in flower and the root system is at its weakest stage. The field is again plowed and two double cultivations complete the eradication of this weed.

The weakness of couch grass is in the running rootstocks becoming located in the top three inches of soil when the sod is left undisturbed for about three years. The plan followed on the Reclamation Station at Melita consists of removing the green growth as hay early in June and giving several shallow cultivations with the narrow points on the cultivator during the remainder of the summer. Excellent crops of grain have been grown on couch grass sod worked in this way.

The experiments at Brandon indicate that wild oats disappear from the fields when the land is left down to a grass and legume sod two years out of every six.

These are only a few examples of the weaknesses in weeds. For further information write to the nearest Experimental Farm or University.

Crop Acreages, 1944

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics came out the other day with an estimate that the wheat area seeded in western Canada in 1944 is 23,052,500 acres compared with 16,729,000 last year, an increase of 37.8%. That is the highest estimate yet published of this year's acreage. Early in the spring different compilations of figures were made which seemed to indicate an intention on the part of western farmers to increase wheat acreage overall as compared with last year by only about 15%, and several estimates were published that this year's wheat acreage might be about 18,500,000 acres. Later the Dominion Bureau of Statistics published an estimate of 20,500,000 acres. The figure now used is still only an estimate, and may perhaps be subject to later correction when The Canadian Wheat Board has complete reports in hand of applications for delivery permits.

The area seeded to oats this year is reported at 10,446,900 acres compared with 11,789,500 in 1943, a reduction of 11.4%. Actual reduction in barley acreage is slightly less but the percentage reduction is greater. This year's figures are 6,763,400 acres compared with 7,896,000 in 1943, a decline of 14.3%.

The greatest reduction is in flax seed acreage which has declined from 2,768,400 in 1943 to 1,297,500 acres in 1944, a reduction of 53%. That reduction confirms the correctness of advice given to the government by United Grain Growers Limited and by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to the effect that the present guaranteed price for flax seed is not sufficient, under present circumstances, and in comparison with prices for other grains, to maintain the production of flax seed which was formerly considered necessary. The demand for flax seed, it will be remembered, was increased very largely by a shortage of fats and oils on the North American continent, resulting both from lack of shipping space to move flax seed from Argentina to the United States and from the shutting off, by war developments, of previous sources of fats and oils in the Pacific. It may be that no emergency in oil supplies will develop as a result of this reduction in acreage.

It is estimated that the area summer-fallowed this year will be 1,210,000 acres less than in 1943. That change is in accordance with expectations. For a couple of years, partly influenced by the bonus which was in effect for summer-fallow and partly by lack of opportunity to deliver grain, the total area of summerfallow in the west was undoubtedly increased beyond normal.

Manurial Value of Green Crops Plowed Under

The question arises in the minds of many farmers as to the fertilizing effect of plowing under a green growth of weeds in summerfallowing. Experiments at the Brandon and Scott Experimental Farms in plowing under field peas in the summerfallow year did not increase the yields of wheat. The result of this experiment is in line with the generally accepted rule that plowing under green crops where the annual precipitation is 18 inches or less is unprofitable, where soils are reasonably productive. Not only is moisture a serious limiting factor in crop growth in this district but the rate of decomposition of the green growth when turned under is greatly slowed down because of insufficient moisture for quick decomposition. The plowing under of weed growth therefore cannot be expected to have any great fertilizing effect upon the soil.

A more recent experiment on the Brandon Farm indicates that sweet clover plowed under in the early stages of growth may add to the fertility of the land. Sweet clover of course draws heavily on the nitrogen from the air. This increase in fertility is not reflected in first crop grown after turning under the green clover, but when this land is summerfallowed again and a crop of grain grown there has been a worthwhile increase in crop yield.



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Pioneer Recognizes Picture

It seems to be the case that, if you want a picture of the West—pioneer or modern—to be recognized, print it in *The Country Guide*. In the June issue of *Neighborly News* we printed an old-time photo taken of a cattle grazing scene. As a result of that picture appearing in *The Guide* we received the following interesting letter from Mr. Leslie W. Boden of Box 45, Champion, Alberta. Mr. Boden writes:

"On opening up the June issue of *The Guide* I was suddenly struck by the picture you printed of the cattle on the Little Bow River. You ask: 'How many pioneers recognize it?' Well, I for one do—and why shouldn't I, when I took the picture! It was in 1909, the railroad was being built and I was one of the men helping to build the town of Carmangay. We had a complete town built inside of six months and before the steel was laid. The farmers were moving into the country very rapidly and fencing it up—hence the fact that the cattlemen were moving out just as rapidly.

"I looked up my old snapshots and found your picture was identically the same. I have others of interest, such as dipping and branding, showing the riders who were handling the cattle in the herd, but I would not know their names. They would be of about my age, which is close to 70 years.

"There were supposed to be about 3,000 cattle in the bunch. They were P. Burns' cattle and were being gathered up before being moved further north towards Calgary. They were held in the valley for several days to feed, water and rest before moving on. The spot shown in the picture is one mile north of the town of Carmangay. The picture was taken by me from the high river bank. I could not get all the cattle in the picture.

It was an unusual sight to see many cattle together even in those days."

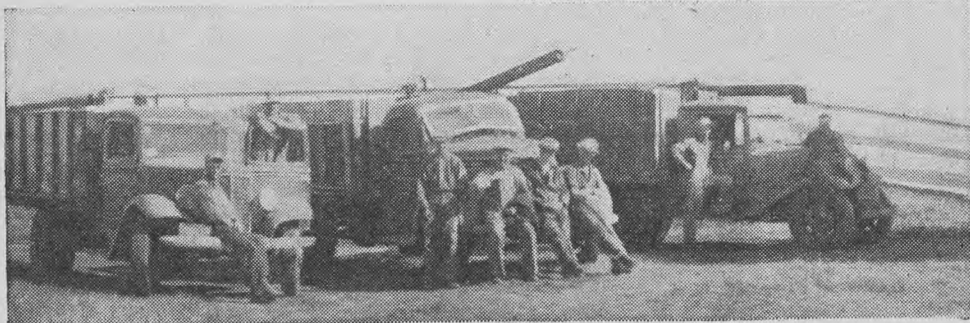
At present prices it would make an interesting guess what the cattle in the picture would be worth today!—*Champion, Alberta.*

Profitable Strawberry Crop

Lew Leppington, one of our local farmers, living just west of town, had a strawberry patch this year comprising one-seventh of an acre off which he picked and sold 1,142 pint baskets. He expects to pick somewhere between one or two hundred more baskets. This would amount to around \$2,000 an acre—a pretty fair return from strawberries.—*Bredenbury, Sask.*

A Double-quick Unloading Job

A very quick job of unloading an annex was carried out recently at the U.G.G. elevator, at the average amount moved worked out at 1,900 bushels per hour. Three trucks were used and the men who did the fast job were Sykes Bros., Dave Ernest & Sons and Beaumont Bros., whose pictures appear herewith.—*Cordova, Manitoba.*



Unloading 1,900 Bushels per Hour at Cordova, Manitoba.

Successful Plowing Match

After one postponement the 19th Annual Plowing Match of the Emerson Agricultural Society took place at Lake Louise farm north of Emerson. Owing to the wet weather entries were fewer than usual but the match was quite successfully completed under the management of W. J. Empson. The judging was done by W. Elliott and W. Jessiman with the assistance of President A. C. Milne and Secretary G. J. Long.

The trophy winners were: McLean cup, highest score, walking, C. Heynes. Wright cup, four furrow, tractor, W. Warkentine. Curran cup, highest in boys' class, Don. Fraser. United Grain Growers' cup, two and three furrow, tractor, H. J. Copeland.—*Letellier, Man.*

The Pipers Were Heard!

The Emerson Fair was a real success, being managed by the Emerson Agricultural Society. There was a good attendance and cattle exhibits were equal to other years although horses were below normal and swine more than usual. Pipers from the Cameron Highlanders supplied music.—*Emerson, Man.*

Drilling Oil

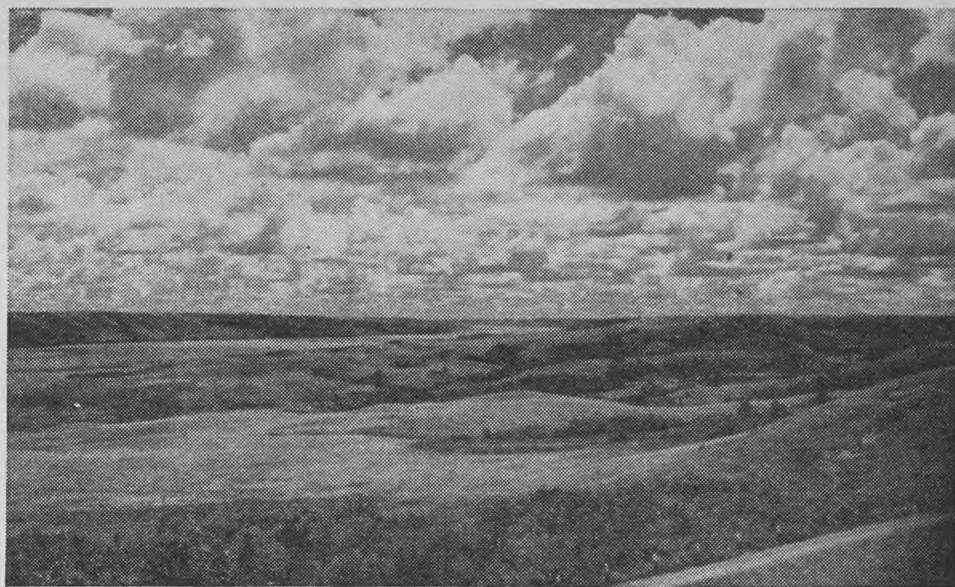
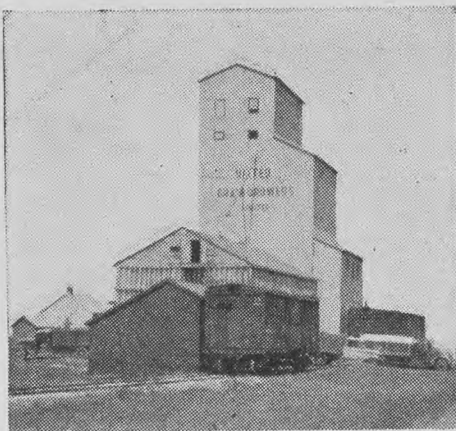
An event of considerable local interest is taking place in this district at the present time. Equipment for the drilling of oil wells is being moved in and a derrick is to be erected five miles north of the town.—*Buffalo Gap, Sask.*

First Award for Barley

The Inglis Junior Seed Growers got first award for their barley that was shipped through the United Grain Growers elevator at Inglis from the Canada Malting Company. Altogether the Inglis Club shipped 6,000 bushels which was grown from Registered O.A.C. 21. The seed was supplied by the Canada Malting Company.—*Inglis, Man.*

Calf Show at McAuley

Ideal weather conditions favored the large and interested crowd who attended the Archie Fat Calf Show and sale of stock. Seventy-three head of cattle were entered. E. J. F. Honey, of Binscarth was the judge. Peter Hendry, of McAuley, won the Grand Champion award. Mr. Hendry won two other classes and a second place. Reserve champion was won by Widdcomb Bros. of Foxwarren. Hon. D. S. Campbell, of Portage la Prairie, Mr. A. Kinney, district representative of Russell and F. C. Bell, M.L.A., of McAuley, gave short addresses preceding the sale, which was conducted by Fred Bain of Moosomin. Buyers were Safeways, Burns & Co.,



View Looking East in the Qu'Appelle Valley, North of Moose Jaw, Sask.

Swift Canadian Company, Canada Packers and T. Eaton Company, who bought the Grand Champion at 45 cents per pound.—*McAuley, Manitoba.*

Important Cattle Sale

The Brandon Provincial Exhibition grounds was the locale of an important sale of Herefords from the Malcolm McGregor Farm, Brandon, Man. The number of head sold was 81 and the average price realized was \$296.48. Ten bulls averaged \$218. The top price paid for a bull was \$510, paid for Unity Domino Exl. 9th by Treffry Bros., Portage la Prairie. Top price paid for a female was \$750, paid for Domino Lassie 5th by Howard Stephens, of Wawanesa, Man. The largest number of head purchased was by John Mason Friday, of Hawley, Minn. Mr. Friday purchased 10 head at \$2,885, with a top figure for an individual purchase of \$400.

Other important purchases were made by L. W. Babcock, of Wallaceburg, Ontario, eight lots at \$2,700, top price \$550. Ray Emmett, of Calvin, North Dakota, seven lots \$2,850, top price \$500. Denver G. Rosberg, of Washburn, North Dakota, four lots at \$1,300, top price \$350. E. Moore & Son, Tofield, Alberta, three lots \$950, top price \$450. One bull went to D. I. Cobb of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

Although no extreme tops were realized, the general average was very satisfactory. The cattle sold went to Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The set-up for the sale was well arranged and was the opening event of the exhibition. Dr. J. Rowe Fisher presided as auctioneer. Guest auctioneers included W. T. Cann, of Cromer, W. T. Draper, of Elgin, R. H. Armstrong, of Boissevain, John Turner, of Carroll, and J. F. M. Johnston, of Arrow River, who co-operated in making the sale the success it was.—*Brandon, Man.*

A Dinosaur Parsnip

Mr. A. W. Stoddart, of Darlingford, Manitoba, who last month sent in an account of a pterodactyl-size egg (laid by a New Hampshire hen) which measured 8x9 1/4 inches, now has a competitor in a Dinosaur-rooted parsnip grown by Mrs. Ben F. Mudge, of Frenchman

Butte, Sask. Mrs. Mudge states that she personally dug up the parsnip and that its root measured 31 inches at the point where it broke off. Whether the end of the root was being held down by an "Aussie" vegetable grower down under who wouldn't let go she doesn't state, so the real length of the root remains a mystery.—*Frenchman Butte, Sask.*

Passing of Well-known Ayrshire Breeder

The passing of William Brown, a successful farmer and a widely known breeder of cattle, is widely regretted. In 1935 Mr. Brown was elected president of the Canadian Ayrshire Association and at the time of his death he was secretary. He took a great interest in local affairs, being a former member of the Deloraine Hospital Board, a member of the local fair board, the Masonic Lodge, the United Church and a Director of the U.G.G. Coatstone-Liege local. Mr. Brown was a fine type of citizen.—*Coatstone, Manitoba.*

Well-known Pioneer Passes

John McEwan who recently passed away in this district was one of our best-known old timers. Mr. McEwan homesteaded in this district in 1908 and continued to farm here for the next 34 years until he moved to Newmarket, Ontario. He was one of the first members of the U.G.G. local and served for many years as its chairman. He also served on the council of the R.M. of Shellmouth and occupied the position of reeve.—*Dropmore, Man.*

Fictitious Prosperity

The principle of establishing fictitious prosperity through one-way trade, built up by the creation of tariff barriers, has had no more extensive exemplification than on this continent. The mistaken belief, that one nation's prosperity could be secured by lessening in some way the prosperity of other nations, has been one of the principal causes of depression. It is obvious that unless this attitude is abandoned the post-war period will see a repetition of the disastrous depression in trade and the widespread unemployment and suffering that followed in the train of the Great War.—*Montreal Star.*



"Round and Round She Goes!" View of the Wonderland at Vermillion Fair, Alberta.



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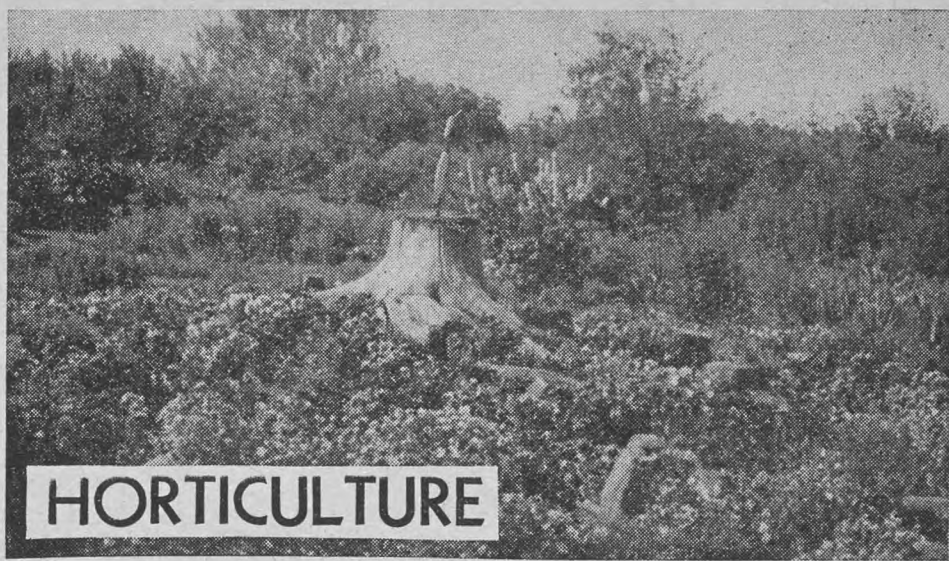
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Part of the flower garden on the farm of Andrew Anderson, Innisfail, Alberta, has been cleverly built up around this large stump.

HORTICULTURE

Growth and Fruitfulness

IN two previous issues, articles dealing with the relationship between growth and fruitfulness appeared. The second article dealt especially with carbohydrates and nitrogen, emphasizing the importance of each and suggesting some comparison between these two factors in plant nutrition, and the carbohydrate and protein ratio, which is so important in the nutrition of animals.

Some readers may, perhaps, regard their tasks in a newer light if we say that, as horticulturists, their objective is really to create such soil and environmental condition for each type of plant they attempt to grow as will cause that plant to show the most desirable balance between growth and fruitfulness.

There is no known way of simplifying nature, for one can only say that, within certain limits, such factors as the vigor and size of plants are definitely correlated with flower, fruit and the production of seed, and that, in general, a moderately vigorous and moderate sized plant or tree is most conducive to satisfactory yields. Forgetting for the moment the "certain limits" referred to, which, among other things, include temperature, sunlight, space between plants, drainage and other environmental factors, perhaps the most important matter to be considered is the carbohydrate-nitrogen ratio. Of all the elements required by plants, nitrogen is most likely to be limited in supply. Since carbohydrates are formed from carbon dioxide in the air, taken in through the stomata of the leaves to be united with water and thus begin the manufacturing process in the leaves which results in the making of materials to form cell walls and store up food supplies, the grower's best chance of influencing, or regulating the carbohydrate-nitrogen ratio, is by regulating the amount of nitrogen supplied to the plant.

Require Carbohydrates and Nitrogen

Let us take the strawberry plant for example, which makes a limited amount of growth in the spring, and produces its flowers and matures its fruit in late spring, sometimes early summer, and after fruiting, produces most of its vegetative growth, finally forming the flower buds for next year's crop in the fall of the year. Obviously, the strawberry plant requires a fairly high supply of both carbohydrates and nitrogen in the spring, followed, during the summer when growth is taking place, by a much higher proportion of nitrogen to carbohydrates, to be followed in the fall months by a comparatively low proportion of nitrogen when flower buds are being formed for next year's crop. What this means, in other words, is that the strawberry plant needs nitrogen, in the form of fertilizer, so that it will become effective after the fruiting season, when the period of growth commences. Furthermore, the nitrogen should not work too late in the season, or it may affect the formation of fruit buds for the following year. In the case of apples and pears, which form their flower buds for the following year in the summer months, (July) it follows that stimulus to growth, in the form of nitrogen, should be applied early in the spring, during the flowering and fruit setting period, lasting until the flush of spring

growth is over—say July 1-10. After this period, less nitrogen will be advantageous to apples and pears. A little later in the season, while the fruit crop is developing, some increase in the amount of nitrogen will probably be advantageous, but again, after the fruit has developed, the maturing of the wood will be encouraged by a decrease in nitrogen supply.

In western Canada, of course, where commercial fruit growing is not well developed, fertilizers, if used at all, are seldom applied with such nicety, but something can be done in the direction of encouraging or retarding growth, by the time and amount of cultivation, and, where irrigation water is available, by the time and amount of water applied.

Moisture Affects Growth

Generally speaking, the fruit crop in 1943 was not heavy, and many fruit growers have ascribed this to the extremely hard winter of 1942-43. It is questionable, in many cases, however, whether light yields last year were due any more to the hard winter than to the extreme growth of 1942, which, as we have such good reason to recall, produced a bumper crop of grain and heavy growth of all kinds. The probability is, that this heavy growth, which meant a narrow relationship between carbohydrates and nitrogen, tended to prevent the formation of fruit buds during the summer and thus made a heavy yield impossible in the summer of 1943. At the same time, excessive moisture induced growth too late in the fall and resulted in the killing of much immature wood. The extent to which the severe winter, following after these conditions, added to the loss of trees and plants, would be very difficult to determine, although undoubtedly it was very influential in some cases.

Here is a case where rainfall disturbed the proper carbohydrate-nitrogen ratio, and tended to counteract any effort by the grower to maintain a proper balance. Another example may be given. In some parts of western Canada, a yellowing of the leaves, called chlorosis, is very common. This problem is not thoroughly understood, but, in many cases it is known that this yellowing results from a lack of iron. Here, again, something has happened which the grower could not prevent merely by giving attention to the carbohydrate-nitrogen relationship. Iron, like potash, phosphorous, and a great many other elements, is very essential to the growth of plants. These elements, while not generally deficient, sometimes are, and if the minimum amount of any one of them is not present in the soil, the plant will not grow or produce fruit satisfactorily. A deficiency of this kind acts like the brake set on an automobile which is in gear with the engine running, and the driver with his foot on the accelerator. Once the particular deficiency is supplied, the more important carbohydrate-nitrogen relationship can then operate normally.

Nutritional Merit of Vegetables

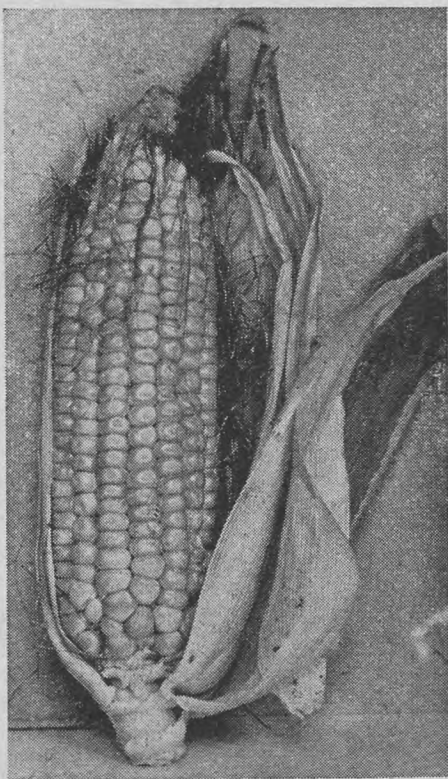
THE Dominion Department of Agriculture, some time ago, reported a classification of vegetables made in England according to their value as sources of vitamins A and C and also for their content of iron and calcium. The vegetables so graded were considered either in their cooked or raw form, according to the way they are customarily consumed.

"First came the green vegetables," we are told, "broccoli tops, watercress, mustard and cress, brussels sprouts, and spinach, rich in carotene, and very rich in vitamin C, and containing useful contributions of iron and calcium, although it was doubtful whether the calcium in the spinach was utilisable.

"Next came cabbage and cauliflower which still contained substantial amounts of vitamin C but negligible quantities of carotene. In green vegetables, carotene is associated with greenness. When the heart of a cabbage is blanched, it thereby forfeits its rank in the highest class of protective vegetables.

"Tomato and lettuce fell in the middle of the list. They contained more carotene but much less vitamin C.

"Vegetables with only one-fifth of the concentration of green were placed at the bottom of the list, namely, turnips,



This ear of corn has been damaged by the corn earworm, a very destructive pest which has made its appearance in western corn crops.

green peas, radish, leeks, parsnips, string beans, and onions. Asparagus, cucumber, celery, and marrow contained so little vitamins or minerals that they could not be graded at all, said the report."

The American Elm

READERS who have never paid much attention to trees and shrubs for shade or ornament would do well to consider a few of the American or White elm. This is undoubtedly one of the best of the broad-leaved trees for general planting on the prairies. It is hardy and its natural range extends north to approximately the 54th degree of latitude and west approximately to the third meridian. On heavier soils where moisture is plentiful, it may grow as high as 60 to 70 feet and two feet or more in diameter.

The natural growth habit of the elm is upright. It usually has a good thick trunk and it grows quite rapidly. The American elm is also a useful tree: Besides yielding shade and ornament the wood is tough and provides some hardwood for farm repairs. When dry it makes good fuel and after a tree is cut, many shoots are thrown off by the trunk which enables the stump to reproduce quickly.

The elm should not be planted on very dry land, as it thrives best on rich, moist soil.

Some Questions Answered

Q. (Mrs. J. T., Barons, Alta.): Please advise what trees are best suited for our location, as we would like to start a hedge, and about how many would we need for 200 feet space? How and when should they be started?

A. Choose the shrub that pleases your taste, suits your house surroundings, and is of the desired size. Plant in April, setting the plants 18 inches apart in a single row. Cut back to a height of from 4 to 6 inches to induce low branching. As growth develops, train to conic shape. Among good hedge subjects are Pygmy caragana, Spiny caragana, Glossy cotoneaster, saskatoon, buffalo-berry, hawthorn, native plum, White spruce, tamarac, and Hungarian lilac. Caragana and common lilac are the most commonly used prairie hedges.

Q. (A. M., Manitoba): Is the tomato Home Garden a desirable sort?

A. Dr. A. F. Yeager of the New Hampshire Station reports that the Home Garden tomato, which he had formerly numbered Michigan 4502, has now been officially christened Early Chatham. It is early and of bush type. Fruits are of medium size, smooth, and of pleasing flavor.

Q. (Mrs. H.H.E., Chedderville, Alta.): There are small flies which look like the brown flies found around the barn, only it is either dark brown or black. This fly lays eggs on the delphinium leaves, later, a fat green worm comes and pulls leaves together and stays there and eats the eggs. These leaves wilt, of course, and some plants die as there isn't enough green leaves to keep plant alive. Is there a spray we could use to overcome this?

A. The trouble appears to be caused by Leaf Roller caterpillars. Spray with 3½ level teaspoons of lead arsenate in a gallon of water soon after leaves appear, and before caterpillars roll the leaves. If some get ahead of you, pick them off and destroy.

Q. (Mr. A.B., Sask.): Some of my fruit trees leafed out and began to bloom. Then leaves and blossoms withered. The bark seems dead at the ground.

A. There has been much sad experience similar to yours this season. The crown of the trunk, often to a height of a foot or more, winter-killed. Trees that had their trunks well protected did better. Where the bark is killed all around the trunk, the tree dies and should be removed before rot organisms take hold. Such secondary diseases are a menace to other healthy trees.

Q. (Mrs. T. W., Moose Jaw, Sask.): My hedge is getting ragged. Should it be cut back this fall?

A. It will be much better to delay cutting back until late March or April. Wounds open to frost and winds of winter are apt to suffer severe drying. This may result in dead stubs. Make all cuts on a slope and not horizontal. Healing will be quicker and more complete.

Q. (Mrs. A. M., Lathom, Alta.): I have one Highbush cranberry two years old. Last year it bloomed all summer but as soon as the berries formed they fell off. What is the reason?

A. Your Highbush cranberry (or Pembina) may have been in such rich soil that a very heavy growth of new wood was promoted. This would use up the stored carbohydrates, which would result in nonformation of the young fruits. Possibly you have a variety that requires a cross pollination for fertilization of the seed. You would be able to ascertain this by bringing in a branch of another strain and touching the branches on one side of your bush with the pollen from the flowers you have brought in. If the pollinated portion fruits much heavier than the other, your problem is one of getting a companion for your bush.

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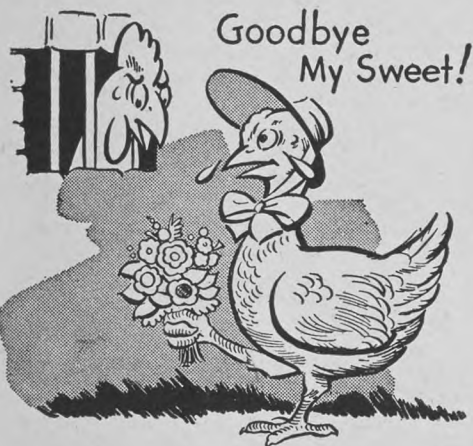


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HOW TO *Save Feed* and raise Paying Pullets! *by Ful-O-Pep*

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers a few timely pointers to help increase *livability* with this year's flock of pullets. For any bird that doesn't *live to lay*—represents a real loss to the nation!



1 As soon as possible separate cockerels from pullets, putting cockerels in a separate room or building. If this can't be arranged earlier, leave cockerels in brooder house for fattening, at the time pullets go to range.



2 Move pullets to clean range around six to eight weeks, keeping pullets apart from older fowl. Cow pasturage, however, makes a good range—but be sure to enclose poultry shelters and equipment to keep out the cows or hogs.



3 Build range shelters. These may be only a roof, roosts and wire or slatted sides—but they give birds shelter at night with plenty of fresh air which helps prevent colds that often develop in crowded, close houses. Feed hoppers and a drinking fountain should be placed conveniently near.

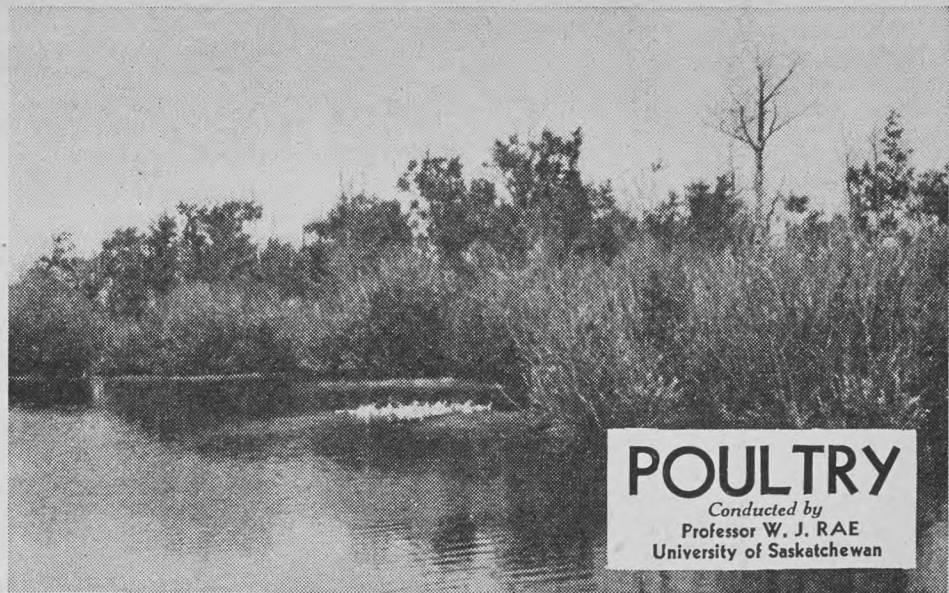
4 Keep pullets active and scratching — by restricting their feed. The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed plan not only saves feed but helps you raise healthier, more capable pullets. Ful-O-Pep raised birds have set amazing records for livability and won **OVER HALF THE WORLD'S EGG RECORDS!** You see Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash supplies pullets with a real *vitamin boost* to health, livability and vigour. So ask your authorized Ful-O-Pep dealer for more information at once.



Ful-O-Pep mashes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

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POULTRY

Conducted by
Professor W. J. RAE
University of Saskatchewan

Standing water in so many places this summer at least helps to make life pleasant for the ducks and geese. Guide photo, near Daysland, Alberta.

Preparing for the New Layers

THE preparation of the poultry house for the pullets is a very important, though often neglected, job. Experience has shown that a little advance planning has more than paid for itself—the birds will be more comfortable and freer from such pests as lice and mites.

Before the pullets are moved into their winter quarters, the house should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. If the house is in use at the present time, plan on moving out the old hens at least ten days, and preferably two weeks, before moving the pullets in. Clean out all the litter and nesting material and scrape the floor. To guard against the possible carryover of disease, a dirt floor should be dug to the depth of 6 or 8 inches and then refilled with clean earth, making sure that it is smoothed and packed down. A board or cement floor can be scrubbed with a disinfectant such as lye. Care must be taken to prevent this solution from coming in contact with skin or clothing—otherwise a nasty burn may result. Remove all the roosts and nests and, after cleaning, place out in the sun as this is one of our best disinfectants. Feed hoppers and anything else that is movable should be treated in the same manner. The droppings boards should be carefully scraped, the walls brushed or swept down, and then disinfected.

Now is the time to make any repairs. Remove the windows and cotton fronts in order that the sun and wind will have an opportunity to dry out the house. Repair any broken windows or torn cotton and make any other adjustments that are necessary. If the straw has been in the loft more than two years, renew it; otherwise, it will be packed too tightly to provide adequate ventilation in the winter.

Range Management

MANY factors are included under the term of range management. Included would be sanitation, disease control, provision for shade, adequate shelter, and good feeding practices. To prevent overgrazing on any one part of the field, it is advisable to move the feed hoppers at least once a week. There are two good reasons for this: namely, to save one section of the field from becoming completely bare and also to prevent the danger of contamination from droppings. It is a common sight to see the ground around the feed hoppers and water pans completely devoid of green feed and, in its place, a large accumulation of droppings. The moving of the hoppers and pans even a few feet each week will do much to overcome this eyesore. It might be well to remember that chickens like their water as fresh and clean as we do. The only reason they will drink dirty water is because nothing else is available.

Droppings attract flies and are an invitation to the spread of disease. If range shelters are being used, they could be moved a short distance and then the droppings should be cleaned away. If a colony house is used, as summer quarters, clean it out regularly.

In one of the articles on this page, the value of green feed is mentioned. Oftentimes, however, the usefulness of this crop as feed has passed by this time of year; either it has grown too coarse or

has dried to such an extent that it is valueless. Provision should be made for green feed in the early fall. The seeding of a crop such as oats will prove very beneficial. As this new crop is making its appearance in the late summer or early fall, the supply of fresh green feed is at its lowest ebb, and this will be welcomed by the birds.

Next Winter's Green Feed

THE value of green feed has been demonstrated in many experiments during the past few years. In fact, it is safe to say that its value cannot be stressed too much. During the summer, when there are ample supplies available in the growing stage, the young stock are able to consume as much of this nutritious feed as they desire. However, it is a different story during the winter months, for then the layers are entirely dependent upon the poultryman for all their feed. A small field of alfalfa can be used to advantage for next winter's feeding. Second-cut alfalfa is an ideal source of green feed to supplement the laying mash. It is true that some time and effort is required in preparing it, but, nevertheless, it is very much worthwhile. When about 10 per cent in flower, the alfalfa is ready for cutting. Pick a dry, warm day and cut early in the morning. Leave in the field until late in the evening and then gather up and place on a large floor to dry. Do not pile too deeply and fork it over once in a while to insure even drying. Once the alfalfa is dry, it is preferable to run it through a hammer mill, sack and store in a cool dry place until required next fall. Many who do not have facilities for grinding, stack the alfalfa and feed the hay during the winter. While this method does not result in quite as good a product, nevertheless, it will make a valuable addition to next winter's mash.

Feeding the Growing Stock

IT is a common practice to try to grow chickens, once they have passed the brooding period, on grains, green feed, and water. With luck, birds cared for under such feeding conditions, will survive, but the results are noticeable in later maturity in the pullets and poor carcasses on the roasters when marketed. At the present time, there are sufficient protein feeds such as meat meal and fish meal available to take care of our needs. By supplementing the cereal grains with protein feeds, we will not only obtain more satisfactory and uniform results in growth but also will be utilizing the grains more efficiently. In spite of the good prospects for grain this year, it is well to remember that, under present conditions, large supplies of wheat may be required for overseas shipment. Thus, from an economical as well as a patriotic point of view, supplement your grains with the proper amount of the high protein feeds. In addition, it is necessary to add small amounts of the bone-building materials such as bone meal and limestone. The following formula can be used to advantage if there is green feed available: A combination of chopped grains, 85 pounds; meat meal, 7 pounds; fish meal, 3 pounds; ground limestone, 2 pounds; bone meal, 2 pounds; salt, 1 pound.

IT DOESN'T END HERE

Continued from page 7

I hit home I'm putting on the old chaps and slinging a saddle on Rooster and go galloping all over that spread. I'm gonna eat some of Maw's fried chicken first."

"Well, my plans are different. You ever been in Regina? Man, there's a town! Mister, we got the prettiest girls in Canada right back home there in Regina!"

"Girls, that's you! Now me, I'm going to do the damndest thing you ever heard of. I'm gonna buy a dog! A Springer spaniel's what I'm after. The Springer is the only all-round sport dog—he'll retrieve, he'll jump up the game, and he'll ever show you where the coveys are hidin' if you train him right. Me, I'm going to pick me out a black and white Springer pup an' get my Dad to put him through the early ropes. By the time the war's over I'll be able to take charge and give that purp his college education, and boy, am I gonna catch up on my hunting from then on!"

They all had plans.

FINALLY the time came when Hugh was sitting on the edge of the seat, staring out the windows with fascinated delight at the familiar landmarks. There was the old ski hill where he'd broken his ankle five years back. Then he caught a glimpse of the creek, where they hunted rabbits in the fall. And there was Wilmot's farm, with a new coat of red paint on the big barn. And the swimming hole, marked by the giant spruce. In a minute he'd see Yule's farm; Mr. Yule grew plums and cherries and apples in his garden plot. There! Now the town was just the other side of this grain field, beyond that stand of poplars. Ah! First the oil tanks, then the creamery, three of the elevators, and in the gaps between he could

catch sight of the Parkhill district where he'd lived. The house was two blocks over. Now more elevators and the wholesale warehouse. Then the stockyards, with a glimpse of the business section beyond. Jaynes' Department Store on the corner, where he'd worked. At last the station, with the faded white lettering on the black shingled roof. Cropridge!

Hugh swung off the train.

"Welcome home!" shouted Jill and Ann Davis and Miss Milly and Old Man Jaynes. Even Hal Summers, the barber, had come down to meet him, with his white apron still tied on and dusted with specks of hair. And Mrs. Logan, who had lived next door, and Mr. Frew, the high school teacher. There were tight hand clasps and gruff greetings from the men and lips on the cheek from the girls and Mrs. Logan. Miss Milly was crying again; she could even get emotional over the unpaid bills at the store.

"It's awfully good of you," Hugh kept saying, over and over. "I'm awfully glad to see you, but I sure didn't expect—"

"We got everything planned!" Jill Thomas told him, hanging onto his arm possessively. "You're going to be busy, Handsome. Just wait and see!"

"You're staying with us," Old Man Jaynes said, grabbing one of the bags. "I got the car at the end of the platform here."

"Why, I thought Hugh would be staying with us!" Mrs. Logan protested. "We were next door neighbors, and I just naturally thought—"

"Hey!" yelled Jill. "My folks want him too!"

"No, no," screamed Miss Milly, still sniffing. "He can stay at our place. Auntie's there to chaperone and make me behave!"

That raised a laugh; Miss Milly was fifty-five at least.

IN the end Old Man Jaynes had his way and Hugh was grateful. He really liked the old gaffer and he knew Mrs. Jaynes well enough to feel comfortably at home with them.

Jill said: "Okay, okay! But I'll be over to get you right after supper!"

"Don't you remember?" barked Mr. Jaynes. "We're all having supper at our house—everybody's to come. Be sure you bring your own sugar; Ma made a cake, so we got no sugar left for tea!"

Driving through the town, exclaiming over the changes, the new buildings, the improvements. Then the big supper at the Jaynes' with all his close friends around the table. All that were left in town, that is. And the questions they asked! About the air force, about England and the English, about the hospitality in Scotland, about what the women wore—"Uniforms!" What did they think about Russia? When was the war going to end? What did it feel like, to drop bombs? Did he have to bail out anytime? Did he meet any nice girls? How long would he be in Canada? What sort of instructing would he be doing?

Hugh told them the easiest answers and asked questions of his own. Where was Jim Riley? And Tom Benson? Dick Grant? Oh, and Mrs. Harper—he'd have to go see her; he'd met Bill Harper in London just a couple weeks before it happened. Who was the head of the Red Cross now, still Mrs. Drever? He wanted to see her and tell her what one of his crew-boys had said about parcels; this lad had escaped from a German prison camp a year back.

There was so much talking to be done. Mrs. Logan told him about his mother; she'd been there at the end. Mr. Frew knew all about the young fellows, for he tried to keep in touch with most of them. The girls told him who was married, who'd joined the women's services, and about the plans they'd made for his entertainment. They thought the officer's uniform suited him to a T, and please would he tell them about winning that medal?

"Just a piece of tin for being a good boy," Hugh grinned. "It really should've gone to the grease monkeys, for keeping the plane tuned up."

"Now Hugh; we even heard about it on the radio. You tell us!"

But he shook his head and asked

about the new fence factory in town. Mrs. Jaynes tactfully got out the card tables to give him a rest from questions.

He was tired when he climbed the stairs to his room, but sleep came slowly that night. It gave him a warm, good feeling just to see this homely little town tucked away in the valley, with the spruce hills to the north and the creek winding off to the south. Better still, he was fondly pleased with the people; the good stick-in-the-mud pleasant-talking, happy-faced people, like the Jaynes and Mrs. Logan and steady-eyed Mr. Frew and tremulous Miss Milly, and Ann and Jo and Jill. And Jill. She was a lot prettier than he had remembered, and she'd made a lot of plans about showing him a time. He stared at the dark ceiling, thinking about Jill.

THE days passed almost too swiftly at first. Too swiftly to do anything about what was wrong inside, about the aimlessness, the restlessness, and the need for planning. There were people to call on, mothers and fathers to talk to about their boys overseas and messages he'd been commissioned to relay home. There were personal affairs to settle, papers and belongings to look after. Then the women's auxiliary, who packed so many parcels for the Cropridge boys, made him promise to come to one of their afternoon sessions. He felt like a fool about going to a tea-party, but he had a surprisingly good time and the ladies went smiling homewards, happy that their work was even better than they'd guessed.

He took Jill to dances, to parties, to shows. Almost every night found him with Jill.

"Gee, I like you being an officer!" she'd say.

"That's one of the nuisances of war," he'd explain. "It doesn't mean a thing."

But it did to Jill; she was always showing him off and introducing him: "Flying Officer Carlyle, home from a tour of operations!"

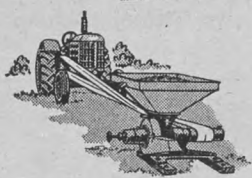
She liked to see the boys on the

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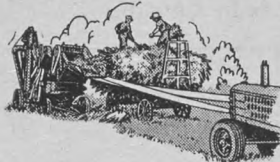
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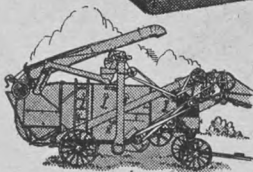
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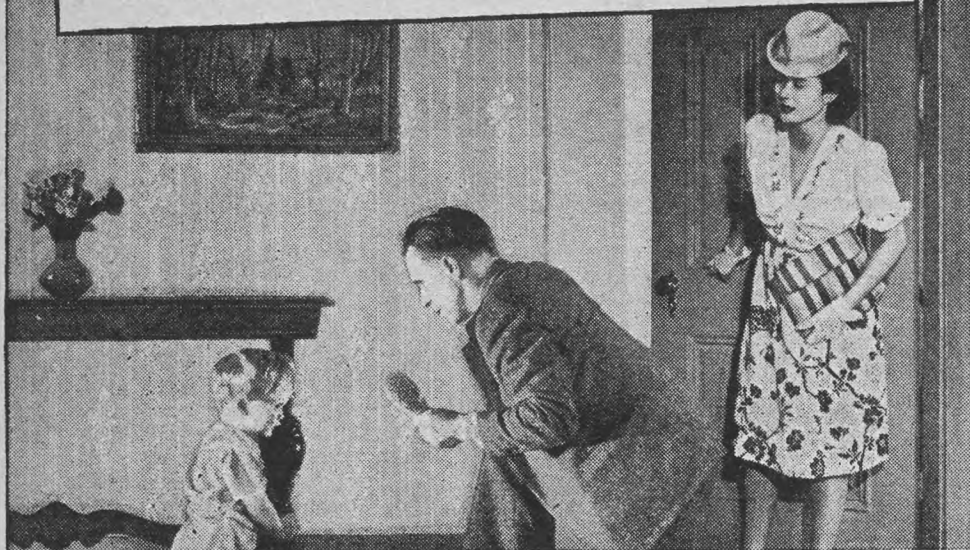
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"I'll show the boy
who's boss around here!"



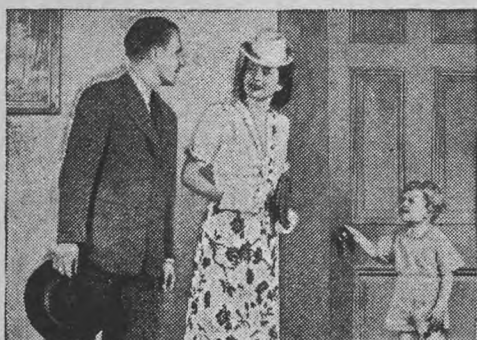
1. I'd just come home from my charity work, and it was upsetting to find *such* a scene. There was Bob, my good-natured husband, with the hairbrush all ready, while little Tommy insisted tearfully that he wouldn't take "that nasty stuff." "See what I mean?" said Bob. "Well, he'll take his laxative or I'll know the reason why!"



2. "Maybe," I said, "our whole trouble is that we *don't* know the reason why . . . and we ought to find out. I'll phone my sister Gwen and see what she has to say. With four children of her own, she'll probably know."



3. Gwen's explanation seemed sensible to me. "It's wrong," she said, "to *force* bad-tasting medicine on a child. Why not do what my doctor suggested years ago? Get Castoria. It has a pleasant taste, so there's no need for forcing. Children *like* it."



4. "And there's our answer, Bob," I explained. "Castoria is made *especially* for children. It's pleasant-tasting—and not harsh or upsetting as an adult laxative might be. It's mild and gentle, yet effective."



5. So Bob and I went shopping together. Our druggist praised Castoria, too. "I always advise it," he said, "for children from infancy up to 10 years. And I recommend that you get the money-saving Family Size bottle."



6. Well! You should have seen the difference when we got home. Tommy took his Castoria—and *loved* it! Bob grinned sheepishly and remarked "Guess there's no need for any boss in this house now that we've discovered Castoria!"

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The **SAFE** laxative made especially for children.



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria—senna—has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

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street salute him, boys home on forty-eights from nearby army and air force camps. Hugh was annoyed at the officer caste system at work in his own home town, so he hunted out his civilian clothes and wore them. Jill was almost angry.

"It makes things easier," he told her. "I'm just Hugh Carlyle again and that feels good."

The man was tired. He hadn't realized it was possible to be so tired. In England after a raid they'd slept like logs, but here in Canada on his holidays he was so tired he ached. Perhaps it was the easing of the nerve strain; perhaps it was all the questions and answers. Yet despite his weariness he couldn't sleep at nights, awake for hour after hour wondering about the strange empty feeling within.

The loneliness persisted, even though he was with Jill almost every evening. Jill was crazy about shows, and most of the shows were about war. Hugh sat tense through the war news reels but was bored with the features. They were all too dramatic; war was hard work and little else, as he'd known it.

"Let's just go for a walk," he'd suggest as an alternative to the theatre.

"A walk?" Jill cuffed him playfully. "Look, Handsome, I walk the fat off my bones eight hours a day in that store, so have a heart. I'll dance myself to a skeleton if you like, but as for putting one foot ahead of the other and moving myself down a road that way just for amusement—no, brother, no! This show's a special, Hugh; you'll like it."

At the Coffee Cup, afterwards, he'd lean across the booth table and try to get Jill to talk. About something serious, about how people felt inside.

"Hey!" she'd yelp. "You're going religious on me, Handsome! Whoa up, now—that's too steep for little Jill."

He'd just told her about a nurse he'd met in a military hospital. This nurse had seen a lot of men die, and she was awed and humbled that so many of them could smile at the end. She firmly believed they sensed something beyond death. Hugh wanted to talk about it a little, for the emptiness of his own future was gnawing at his mind.

WELL, he had only a week left. Six days, then he'd board the train for the East and go back to work.

"What're you planning to do when it's over?" Mr. Jaynes asked him that evening at the supper table.

"I don't know, sir. Except that now I've come back to Cropridge on this holiday, I've a strong hunch that I'll be coming back here for good just as soon as it's over. This town feels like home."

"We're glad," smiled Mrs. Jaynes.

"And look, now," Mr. Jaynes rushed in. "You come back to the store. You're always welcome there, you know."

"Well, thanks, but—"

"So there's a 'but?' You're wanting a change of work? Well, I'm not surprised. The store was all right for a boy fresh out of high school, but you've come a long ways since then. Still, there's a good life to be had in a store, mind you."

"I know that, Mr. Jaynes. But I just haven't made any plans at all."

The phone rang. It was Jill, wanting him to take her to the show again.

"Oh, Jill; couldn't we skip it this time?"

"It's the last night for this picture, Handsome, and I do want to see it. It's been a heavy day at the store and I'd rather give dancing the go-by, and there's no party on by any of our crowd tonight. So that leaves only the show. Come on, Handsome; be a sport."

"Well, I wish you'd let me off. I saw the posters and it's another of these give-em-hell war films."

"But look at the cast!"

"Tell you the truth, Jill, I'm kind of tired. I'd really like to just sit around and read and go to bed early. How about you going to the show with one of the girls?"

A little silence.

"Okay, Handsome," Jill said softly. "Mark it down as a nice try, anyway. Goodbye."

He knew what she meant and was sorry, yet he could not help a sigh of relief. But the loneliness was even more acute, that night in the dark.

IN the morning Hugh remembered a little program that had been in his mind for days; he wanted to go out to the old ski hill and walk along the creek and seek out favorite haunts where he had spent so much time as a boy. Mrs. Jaynes put up a lunch for him.

"It'll do you good to get off by yourself," she approved. "You've had too much talking to do lately."

And it was true that he welcomed the solitude of the pasture paths, across the hills and skirting the firm fields and following the creek. Distance was deceptive: what had once seemed like a long hike had become only an easy jaunt, and the big ski hill seemed to have shrunk from the giant size he had believed it to be in his youth. But enjoyment was not dimmed by the passing of time; the woods and fields and hills wore the fresh greenery of spring to enhance their charms, and he heard again the cheery whistle of the meadow larks perched on the fence posts. The beaver were still colonizing the creek and one was out in plain view, patching an end of a dam where a wandering horse had done some damage with its hooves. The hilltops were festooned with fuzzy spent-heads of crocuses, their season being long past, but in the swampy lowland he found a patch of the large purple violets which once had been his mother's favorites. The snipe boomed above this marshy area, and when the man stared aloft to spot the bird he made the discovery that the sun was swinging westward, well past its noon zenith.

Hugh returned to the hills again and got out the lunch. He ate with a relish, more hungry than he had been for days. Then he stretched out and cocked his hat over his eyes and in a moment was fast asleep.

It was dark when Hugh returned to Cropridge.

"We were beginning to worry about you," Mrs. Jaynes told him.

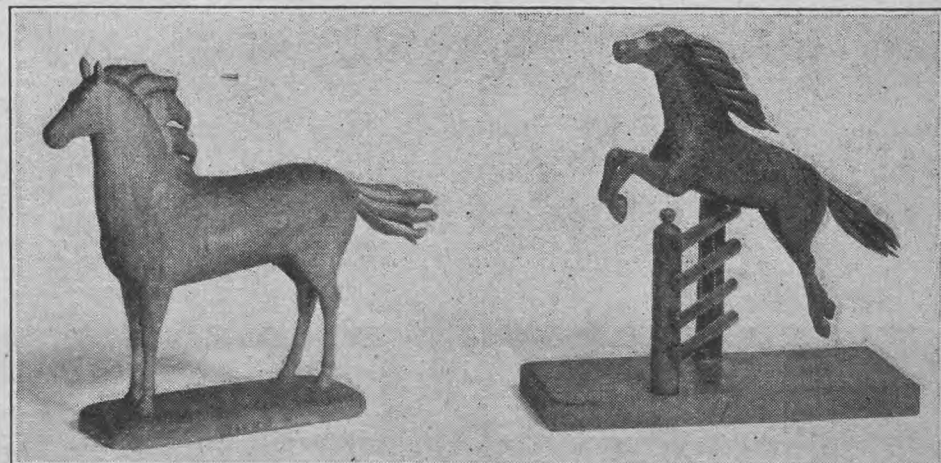
"What were you doing?" prodded the old man.

"Oh, just puttering around the woods."

Announcing New Serial THUNDERHEAD

By MARY O'HARA

Starting in the September issue, The Country Guide will publish Thunderhead, by Mary O'Hara, a sequel to My Friend Flicka, one of the most popular serials we ever published, a charming story of a boy and a colt. We have had many requests for more stories by the same author. We are glad to give Thunderhead its first release of serial rights in Canada.



Eddie Sharpe of Leduc, Alberta, was so delighted with the story My Friend Flicka that he carved these wooden models of his idea of Banner and Flicka.

I found a Junco's nest and watched a falcon doing aerial acrobatics. That was one swell lunch, Mother Jaynes: if you'll make me another tomorrow I'll go tramping again."

"You must have hiked for miles, yet you don't look tired."

"I'm not tired, tonight."

IN the morning he was away again, almost at daybreak. This time he stayed on the farm roads to provide him a shortcut to the big hills. But before he had gone far he heard a man shouting his name; it was Mr. Yule, the farmer. Hugh was half annoyed to interrupt his hike, but stifled that and went up the lane to have a chat. Yule was planting potatoes; he stopped his chore willingly enough to take Hugh into the little orchard and show him the blooming plums and the pink-flowered crabs. There were the usual questions about England, but Yule was an easy talker himself and did not mind carrying his share. He was a keen dairy man and took delight in showing his barns and his prize stock, and from there they went to the chicken runs and then back to the edge of the garden, where Yule kept his bees. Hugh had never seen the inside of a bee hive, so Yule rigged him out with veil and gloves and then smoked a hive and took off the roof and explained something of the fascinating business of honey making. Before long they were back at the potato patch, still talking about crops and queen bees and runnerless strawberries and mushroom spawn and a new strain of scabless potatoes.

Then it seemed only natural that Hugh should be giving the farmer a hand with the planting, and the talk continued while they hoed out the holes and dropped the tubers in and tamped the earth flat and moved the guide lines over to the next row.

Mrs. Yule called them to dinner before the patch was planted, so afterwards Hugh stayed on to help finish it, and next Yule wanted to transplant some young pumpkin and squash and marrow plants from his hot-frames to the garden hills. Hugh watched for a few minutes, then he was wrist-deep in the black soil himself, helping with the task. In mid afternoon he remembered Mrs. Jaynes' lunch, so the men took shade under the apple trees and sprawled flat on the grass, munching the sandwiches between talk. Yule was explaining the trick of giving a dairy cow an artificial fever, the object being to raise the butter fat content of the milk. And Flying Officer Carlyle, home from a tour of operations over the battlements of Europe, was listening with amazed interest and prodding the farmer on with more and more questions.

"Oh, this job can be as scientific as a man wants to make it," Yule summed up, waving half a cheese sandwich at his farm. "A certain amount of science and a good deal of straight business methods are necessary to make it pay profits. But there's the other side of the job, too, which requires a man doing the same old chores that farmers have been busy with, day in and day out, for upwards of twenty or thirty centuries or more. I guess it's just about the oldest job of work there is for humans, yet there's something about it that's always new and fresh, every morning, every springtime, or every harvest season, and that's what keeps a man keen on his work. Ahhh—pass me a cookie, will you?"

HUGH arrived at Yule's barn next morning in time for the milking. He stayed all day, working with the old farmer. He worked there all the third day, too, and on the afternoon of his last day's leave Yule got out the car and drove him to a stretch of river land the farmer had coveted for years. Hugh was inclined to agree with him right from the first: it was a dandy layout for a farm. Only nine miles from Croppridge, too, and yet the price was down around the raw land figure. A homesteader had cleared off thirty acres, which had gone back to hayland now. There was a knoll at the edge of this clearing where there was a natural windbreak of spruce, and it commanded a pleasant view of the blue river and the hills beyond.

"I see what you mean, all right," Hugh murmured.

Yule was striding here and there, ex-

cited as a boy as he waved his arms and pointed out the sights.

"This is the best possible spot for the house, and down there in that spring hollow is the place for a stock well, and over yonder the barns where there's good drainage. Now, a man could clear out this scrub poplar at the back of this knoll, leaving the spruce for shelter, and that's where the garden and small fruits should be—I'll start you some of the fruit trees at my place, if you like."

"Wait, now!" Hugh laughed. "I didn't say I was going to do it."

"You will, son. Shucks, I knew you were a farmer the minute I saw you pick up that hoe in my spud patch!"

As they walked back to the car, Hugh turned to look at the valley again. On the far hill was another farm, with neat white buildings shining amid its green shade trees. Even at that distance he could see the farmer and a girl leading out a couple of teams of horses. Yule waved, and the distant farmer raised an arm in acknowledgement. Then the girl flashed up a cheery signal and Hugh unconsciously saluted in reply. When they passed out of sight he studied the valley once more, wanting to commit its features to memory.

"What about it?"

The young man nodded, almost afraid to trust his voice. He knew the emptiness was gone and that he had a future here, with plans for the years to come.

LOVE IS ELECTED

Continued from page 8

what kind of pressure they'd used to pull David Morgan into this. The result was neat, whatever the method, for this way the girl could never suspect.

A maid took his hat, and then David Morgan was there, his dark face flushed and tight. He said, "Paul Baren?" in a quick husky voice and without offering his hand.

Paul Baren nodded.

"Thank God," Morgan breathed. "It's time you got here; she's about ready to bolt." He caught Baren's arm, and they went into a crowded room behind Morgan's heavy laughter.

He saw her at once, alone on the far side of the room and knew, then, that he'd been looking forward to this. He tightened inwardly, thinking, "You fool, what if she is beautiful? There are plenty of others."

She looked up as they approached, her eyes holding only polite interest. David Morgan said: "Mary, this is Paul Baren; Paul, this is Mary Douglas. You two ought to get along." He turned away. "There's Scotch on the buffet."

Her hand was cool and firm in his. "Mary," he said, "your name matches your eyes."

"You didn't have to say that."

Her voice was just as he'd known it would be—soft, with a husky undertone. She withdrew her hand, and he dropped into a chair beside her.

"I'm sorry," he said quickly, "but it's true, and it seemed like the thing to say. It won't happen again."

They talked then, small talk, light talk, while the party went on around them, and the tight inner voice in Paul Baren's mind repeated the things the chief had said: "Gordon McCrey is too smart, but we can work through the girl. The film will show her leaving Goldman's tailor shop—so she bribed Goldman! We can buy our juryman—Carl Lofgren—and Zoss will see that his chief witness is around when we need him. Zoss will front for us, and we'll be very sorry when the story breaks. The girl will be hurt, of course, but she's only one person, and this concerns us all. The end, gentlemen, justifies the means..."

The noise around them increased. There was the brassy beat of radio music, and too loud laughter.

"I'd better go," she said. "Eight o'clock comes early. Would you call me a cab, please?"

"I'll do better than that—my car's in the drive."

PAUL Baren took the Sky Line Drive. You can see the city from there,

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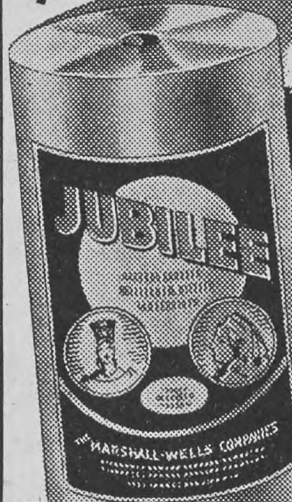
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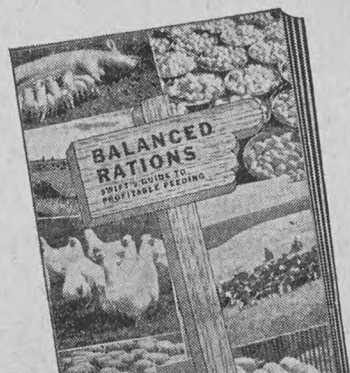
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**SWIFT'S LINE OF BALANCED FEEDS**

a million lights scattered on the carpet of the night.

He drove slowly. She was quiet in her corner of the seat, and didn't look up until he was turning into the parking lot of a roadside restaurant.

"How about scrambled eggs and toast?"

She read the winking sign, and turned with laughter in her eyes. "The world's best view and scrambled eggs. That sounds exciting."

She was smiling when he took her arm. A sleepy waiter seated them on a view porch—a shadowed place where they seemed suspended between earth and sky. She was silent after the waiter had gone, and Paul Baren stared at the lights below them.

"The big town," he said slowly. "Not the biggest, but big enough. There's everything behind those lights, everything a man could want."

Her smile was warm. "You haven't been here long?"

"Only a year. I came from upstate—the last of the Barens. Dad died while I was still in school and left me the farm, complete with mortgages. He wanted me to be a farmer, but I think I'll stick to law."

"The big town eats lawyers—young lawyers."

He laughed. "You sound like Old Henry. He wanted me to come back and take over the practice he's spent twenty years in building. He's got the county sewed up, and it still takes two good years to buy him a suit. Not for me."

The waiter appeared with their food, and they ate in silence. Paul was bringing lighter flame to her cigarette when she said, "I lived on a farm when I was a kid, and liked it. Tell me about yours."

He did, and found himself talking about things he'd half forgotten: the day the team bolted with a full load of milk cans; the black-and-tan setter that had known where the big pheasants were found; the orchards, and the trout stream below the south pasture.

"It sounds like a lovely place," she said quietly.

"Lovely?" The old, old ache came into his throat. "No, I wouldn't say that. You put in months on a crop, and the rain ruins it. Money is just something you read about, and the work is never done..." He stopped then, remembering the Chief's crisp words: "You're the key man in this. Mess it up and you're all through in this town!"

Key man! The words were big in his mind as he looked at her. "Let's talk about you."

"You wouldn't be interested. It's just the usual thing—wheat farm, business college, office. I work for Gordon McCrey."

"You do?" He had to put surprise in his voice. "He's running for district attorney, isn't he?"

"He'll get it too, if they—" Her eyes were bright; her chin was not quite firm. "They've tried bribes, and threats. They've used every dirty method they could think of—and they'll keep trying. They know what it means if he gets in. He doesn't want money or power—he gave up a fifty-thousand-a-year job to take this appointment—but he does want a clean city!"

Paul Baren said, "I didn't know. You just got him another vote."

"You'd like him," she said. "He's a grand man, a big man—really big. You'd like his wife too."

"Maybe I would, at that." He had known, of course, that McCrey was married, and still it made an absurd difference when she said it.

The roadster was dropping swiftly toward the city when he asked her for the lunch date. She said: "You'd have to wait till one o'clock."

"With my practice it couldn't matter." He kept his voice level. "One o'clock then, and I know a restaurant where the food is something to write songs about."

He fell silent as the roadster slipped into the late traffic. They passed through dark, freshly washed streets, to a West Side apartment house. Paul Baren switched off the motor and turned toward her.

She was looking up. The warm perfume of her hair was in his nostrils,

and he could see the smooth curve of her cheek, her lips. She was saying, "Goodnight, Paul," when he kissed her.

She was motionless, her dark eyes wide. Paul Baren straightened, and she said: "I know why you did that. You thought I wanted you to."

"Mary, I..."

"That's the funny part." One hand went to her lips. "I think I did." She whirled as color touched her cheeks. Her heels tapped hollow echoes from the walk, and her faint words came back, "Till tomorrow..."

He made the call from an all-night drugstore. "It's set, Chief. One o'clock tomorrow."

"Good boy, you're earning that bonus." There was strain and weariness in the Chief's voice. "And Sunday night? Is that fixed?"

Paul Baren swallowed.

"No, not yet."

"We're depending on you," the Chief said slowly. Then: "You'd better check with George Vane at the restaurant in the morning."

"Right." Paul Baren swore with tight bitterness, but not until he had replaced the receiver.

There was a familiar coupe parked in front of Paul Baren's hotel and, as he crossed the walk, grey, stocky George Vane came to meet him.

"I waited," Vane said harshly. "There's no sense

in my rigging the cameras if you missed."

Paul Baren's face was stiff. "I didn't miss. She'll be there a little after one."

George Vane tipped his head back, and for a moment the grey shutters lifted from his eyes. "You are goin' places, big shot. Judas could take lessons from you."

"I'm doing my job," Paul Baren said thickly, "just the same as you are."

GORDON McCrey's offices were in an old greystone building just off Fifth. Paul Baren was in the lobby a half hour early; waiting quietly.

She came, exactly at one, small and slender in a knitted suit of smoky blue. There was a bright scarf caught around her throat that put strange, lovely lights in her hair.

"You're late," he said gravely, "two whole seconds."

She laughed up at him. "It won't happen again. Now, do we walk?"

"We do, milady, two long blocks."

Paul Baren was thankful for the crowded walks, thankful for the hurrying, jostling throngs that made talk impossible.

They were barely inside the door when Petro appeared. He was a plump little man, white-aproned and sweating, who muttered a hoarse greeting and bowed them to the corner table near the curtain that concealed the camera. His hands shook as he filled their glasses, and he had to come back twice to get their order.

She tucked her gloves inside her purse. "This is an odd place."

"The food makes it worthwhile." He stopped then, his glance going to the window table and George Vane's quiet figure. The grey man was watching them over the rim of a slender glass, and there was something in his eyes that made Paul Baren look quickly away.

He tried to find easy words to recapture the lightness of the evening before, but he saw, always, the clock above the door and a distant voice in his mind said: "Thirty seconds!"

Lofgren came, as he had been paid to come, behind an outstretched hand and a wide smile. He was heavy-shouldered and dark.

"Paul Baren!" he boomed. "Where've you been? I haven't seen you in months."

Paul Baren got to his feet. This is it, he thought grimly; this is your job. You worked till you could get a degree so that you could frame a girl! His tongue was thick and he had to swallow before he said, "Hello, Carl."

There was the cold pressure of Lofgren's hand on his, and the words of the introduction. Lofgren dropped in a chair, half facing the curtain, and Paul Baren remained standing. Across the



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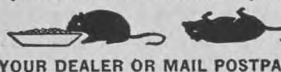
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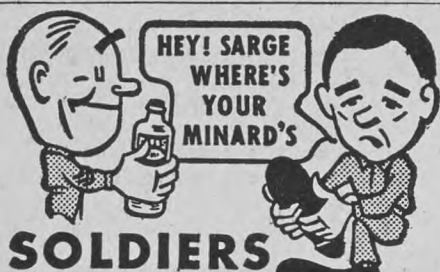
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room George Vane leaned back to drop a coin in the automatic piano.

The quick, strident beat of the tinny music might have been a cue—was a cue. A second, while sweat started on Paul Baren's face, and he met George Vane's unwinking gaze. A second, and then Paul Baren upset his water glass and the thing was done!

Petro was there, almost too quickly, snapping on the light above the table. Paul Baren said, "I'm a clumsy ape," in a strange, unsteady voice, and found her amused eyes upon his. He stepped back, then, back of the faint chalk line on the floor, which marked him out of camera range, and brushed at his soaked coat with a napkin.

The beat of his heart was loud in his temples. A moment now would be enough. The camera was whirring back of the curtain, its small sound covered by the banging of the piano. Film! Evidence to smash McCrey; evidence to back Zoss' shout: "You can see her talking to Carl Lofgren, a member of this jury! I demand . . ."

SCREAMING headlines for the papers.

A landslide vote against McCrey. Paul Baren felt the hot flush sweep into his face. He went back to the table slowly. Petro was laying a new cloth, and Lofgren was on his feet saying goodbye. Petro switched off the light and left. The waiter came with food.

"Mr. Lofgren"—her voice brought back his fear—"is on the jury that is trying my boss' case."

"That's odd," he said with forced steadiness, "I hadn't seen Carl for months."

Somehow he got through the meal; somehow he found things to talk about. She didn't suspect, for the laughter was still in her eyes, and she laid her hand upon his arm as they walked back to the old greystone building.

"I liked it, Paul," she was smiling. "It was fun."

"I'm glad." This was the opening. The words were waiting, close to his lips, but it was as if someone else were speaking. "Would you go again tomorrow night? I know another place."

Her smile, her soft "I'd like to," brought quick, sharp pain that hurt more than a blow across the mouth.

She was gone then, swallowed up by the elevator, but he stood there remembering the touch of her hand upon his arm for a long time before he walked back to the restaurant.

George Vane was still at the window table.

"How'd it go?" Paul Baren asked.

"All right. O'Hearn said he got plenty of film. How about tomorrow?"

"It's fixed."

Vane nodded soberly. "I knew it would be. You couldn't miss, not when you've got the world by the tail. After tomorrow night you'll be able to write your own ticket at the office. You'll like that."

"Just a minute." Paul Baren put both hands on the table. "How many men will you have there?"

"Two or three." Vane looked up. "Why?"

Paul Baren turned away from that steady gaze. "Can we change the plan? Can you put a man back of the door to push a gun in my back when we come in, and . . ."

"It won't work, kid," Vane said harshly. "That girl isn't dumb; she's just off guard for a minute."

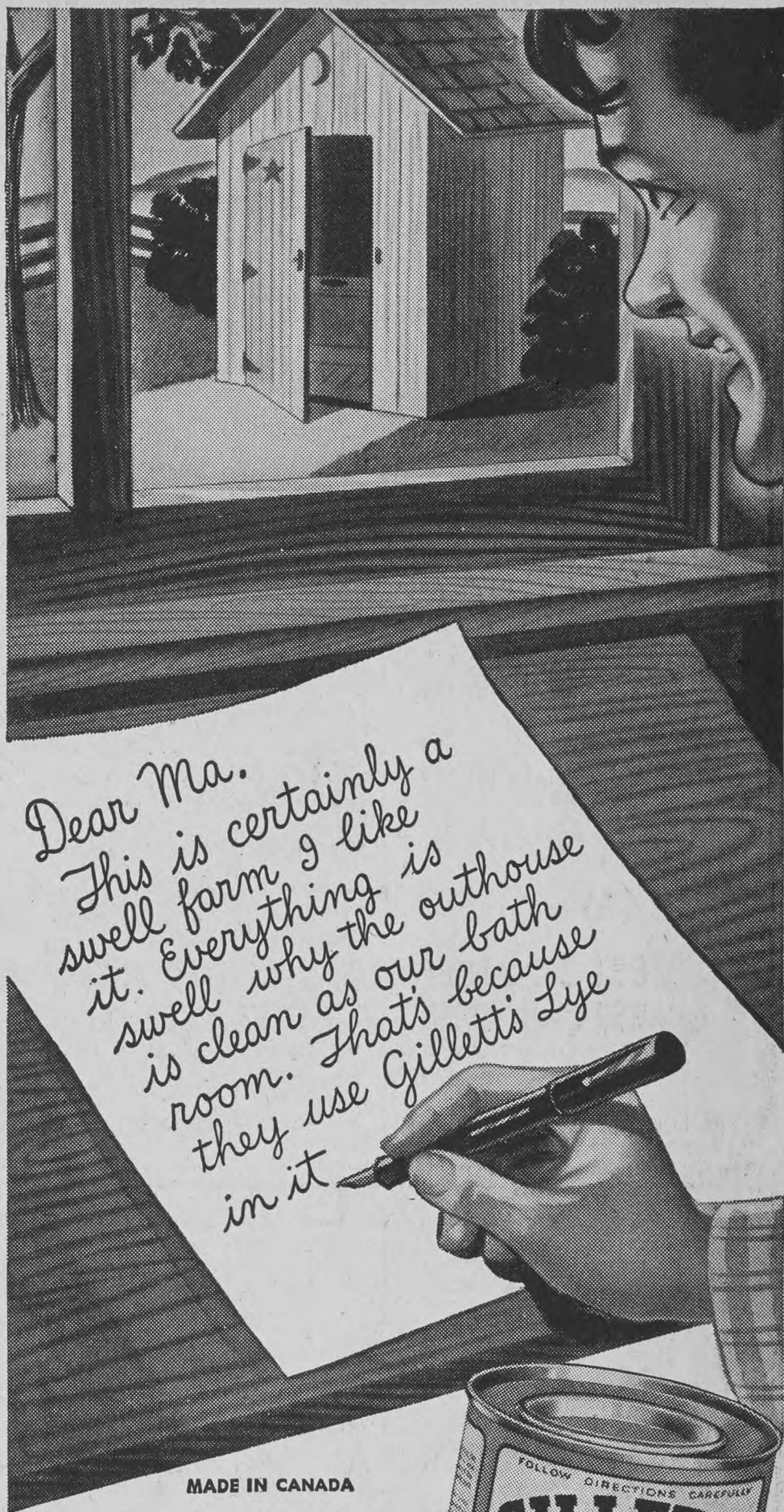
"Maybe she . . ."

"All right, suppose she didn't tumble then. We've got to take her downtown. She'll be booked and held on the bribery charge—but McCrey won't know that until Zoss throws it at him in court. How long do you think it'll take her boss to find out where you work? She'd know anyway, because you'd get in touch with McCrey if you weren't in this up to your neck. No, kid, the play goes through as planned!"

Paul Baren didn't move, didn't speak. "Don't let it sink you. Nothing's going to happen to her except a couple of days in jail. There's plenty of girls, and you'll be the fair-haired boy. They don't forget guys who help win elections."

THE dashboard clock held its hands stiffly at eight o'clock when Paul Baren parked under the neon sign which read, "Seafood Palace."

"Here we are." He walked around the car to open her door. "There's a dining



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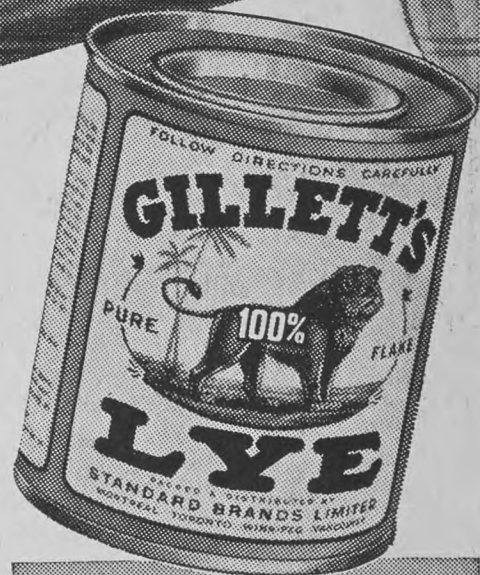
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room upstairs, and it's not so noisy there."

She moved quietly beside him, across the walk and up the wide staircase. She laughed, once, when her heel caught on the worn runner and she stumbled against him. They reached the upper hall then, and his hand was on the door, pushing it wide.

"What a strange . . ." She stopped suddenly, just inside, and her hands went to her face.

There were four men in the room, and one of them was already between

them and the door. George Vane moved toward them. He said, "Watch the door, Abe."

The man at the door said, "Right." Mary turned slowly to Paul, and there was fear and wonder in her wide eyes. "What is . . ." she breathed. Then: "Why, you must have known! You must have done this to . . ."

Paul Baren watched the color leave her face. She stood there for a full moment, her eyes searching his face. There was no warmth, no laughter, in her gaze now, but a dazed disbelief. Her lips pressed into a firm line, and she asked, "What do you want of me?"

Paul Baren looked away. "Pictures, Miss Douglas." It was George Vane who spoke. "Some simple pictures, nothing that will cause you any real trouble."

"And Mr. Drisco will be in the pictures?" She was looking at the slim, swart man who stood near the camera. "That would have to be what you want. He's the chief defense witness, and I'm the prosecutor's secretary. That will make headlines. Well, what if I refuse?"

George Vane said: "You won't, not if you're smart. We've got all night."

"Paul!" She caught his arm. "You can't let them do this! You don't know what it means. I don't matter, but Gordon McCrey must . . ." She turned then, her voice low and flat. "I see it now. You took pictures yesterday too. When Lofgren came to our table, when Paul spilled his water."

"That's right," George Vane's expression was unchanged. "But we need these pictures too, and we're going to get them. You won't fight if you're smart, because you can go as soon as we get what we want."

That lie was a part of the plan too. Mary knew that Gordon McCrey could beat even these pictures—if he was prepared. She would agree, knowing that she could warn her boss. Then . . .

"Five men against one woman," she said slowly. "There doesn't seem to be much I can do."

"You will stand here, please." George Vane took a flat packet of bills out of his pocket. "And you will hand these to Mr. Drisco. That's all you have to do."

"Neat," she said dully. "Mr. Drisco will be gone in the morning, and you can make it look like Gordon McCrey used me to bribe the chief defense witness to disappear."

"The money, Miss Douglas." George Vane pressed the bills into her unresisting hand, and stepped back. "Okay, Drisco, come over here. You, O'Hearn, start shooting."

They were alone in the centre of the room, Mary and Drisco, two figures bathed in the intense white glare of the huge lamps. Mary pulled herself tightly erect, and looked squarely into the camera.

PAUL Baren hadn't moved from his place near the door. There was the small whir of the camera, the ragged sound of his own breathing. One minute, two—it couldn't have been more than that—and yet it was a lifetime. Paul Baren saw his hopes, his dreams, die in that white light.

The lamps blinked out, and there was only the yellow glow of the ceiling lights. Mary turned toward the door, and George Vane said: "There's just a chance McCrey could find a way to beat this. We'll have to take you down to the station."

"I might . . . might have known . . ." Vane's grey eyes went to O'Hearn. "I'll take that camera with me. The rest of you had better wait, and drift out of here one at a time."

Paul Baren moved with them, back through the door, and down the wide stairway to the street level. They were on the walk when George Vane said: "My car's around the corner."

"She goes with me." Paul Baren's gloved hand came up. "I brought her here, and I'll take her to the station. That camera goes with me too, I'll need it to book her."

The grey man said: "The film has to be developed first."

"I'll take care of that."

Something that might have been a smile shone briefly in George Vane's eyes. "Okay. I've been expecting this since I heard that you had been in the office today." He handed the camera

to Paul Baren. "You're writing the ticket."

Then the roadster door was open and Mary moved, flinching away from his touch, to the seat.

Mary spoke only once on the way downtown. "Would you let me make a phone call?"

"I'm sorry." He kept his eyes rigidly ahead. "You know I can't do that."

"You're sorry," she whispered brokenly, "that's funny. You . . ." There was only the murmur of the engine.

He turned west on Fifth, and could feel her eyes upon his face. There was a growing tightness in his throat. He turned west again. A sign that read "Sky Line Drive" showed in the glare of the headlights, and vanished behind them.

Low, husky words: "Paul! You're not going . . ."

"I know where I'm going."

They were climbing now, the road sweeping up around the face of the hill.

Five minutes, ten . . . There was darkness on both sides of the road when Paul Baren stopped and got out of the car.

The camera latch clicked. His fingers found the film, ripped it off the reels. His lighter made a tiny flame. A flame that grew and spread as the film caught. He watched it burn with sober eyes and stripped the paper off a flat package. There was other film under that paper—four reels of it—and that too burned.

"That's it, Mary." He touched her shoulders, and she turned slowly to face him. "There isn't any film at all now. You saw me get the camera, and this afternoon I got the other film from the office. They can't do anything to Gordon McCrey now; they can't do anything to you. The election is McCrey's—hands down."

"But . . ." "George Vane knew what I was doing. He knew I'd taken the film from the office. He's in the clear though, for they'll blame me."

"But you, Paul? What about you?"

"I'll be all right. I thought I wanted something, Mary, wanted it badly enough to do anything I had to do to get it. I changed my mind, Mary." He paused then, his hands going back to the wheel. "I'll drop you at a hotel in one of the little towns out here; you'd better stay under cover till after the election. That makes it sure."

"Paul." She was smiling mistily. "What are you going to do?"

"I'm going back to a small town, back to Old Henry's practice. I'll sue the railroad when a train hits some farmer's cow, and when I have two good years I'll be able to afford a new suit."

Her lips trembled as she asked, "You'll live on the farm?"

"Mary," he said roughly, "why don't you come with me? We can have a garden and—"

Her hand was warm against his cheek. "Oh, Paul . . . I thought you weren't going to ask me."

He said, "Mary!" and she was in his arms. There was pride and joy in her eyes, and the promise that they would be there always.

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THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Quiet Things

By MARY CHARLOTTE BILLINGS

When days are full of discord
And every moment brings
Its share of strife and worry,
I think of quiet things—
Quiet things and calm things
Lovely things like these:
Dim woods at nightfall,
Snow on hemlock trees,
A cheery tree in blossom,
Yellow leaves drifting down,
With sunlight slanting through
Behind closed lids I see them
Again and yet again—
Curling wisps of wood smoke
Violets in the rain.

* * *

We cannot kindle when we will
The fire which in the heart resides.
The spirit bloweth and is still,
In mystery our soul abides.
But tasks in hours of insight willed
Can be through hours of gloom fulfilled.

—MATHEW ARNOLD.

* * *

"If I had my life to live over again, I would make it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week, for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept alive through use. The loss of these tastes is the loss of happiness."—Charles Darwin looking back in his 70th year.

A Rural Health Society

DURING the depression, pending operations and doctor's bills entailed with the arrival of a new baby, were the cause of many premature grey hairs. Most people appreciated the contributions doctors, all over the country, were making in caring for destitute patients, often at outright expense to themselves. However the number of people who desired to pay but were ill-equipped to meet existing medical schedules, was increasing.

In May, 1936, east of Didsbury, Alberta, a small group of farmers met to discuss ways and means of providing cheaper medical service and how it might be obtained through co-operation between the community and the doctors. Ways and means were discussed and committees appointed to interview local doctors. Two weeks later the Didsbury Health Society, with 18 paid-up members, all of them farmers, was formed.

On joining, an initial fee of one dollar a family was charged. This provided for incidental expenses and in very rare cases to advance mileage to doctors for the members, who at the moment might be unable to meet it. The annual fee was set at \$9.75, all of which, with the exception of 25 cents, was paid to the doctor in monthly instalments. The remaining 25 cents was used to pay the secretary's salary.

Any family was eligible to join. The family was defined as consisting of parents, grandparents and other dependents living within the household. Should one of the family marry, he would be required to join as a separate household within a month, to retain the benefits of the society. Single persons could become members by paying the initial fee and three dollars annually towards the doctor's salary.

To prevent people waiting to join until they were in urgent need of some costly medical assistance, the books were opened for new membership during the month of November only.

Members and their families are entitled to the following privileges free: general office calls, treatment of wounds, issuing prescriptions, inoculations, vaccinations and pulling teeth. In case of major operations, the operating surgeon receives one-third of the fees quoted in the Schedule of Fees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the assisting doctor receives \$10. Treatment for dislocations and fractures are set at one-third the regular rates. Single tonsilectomies are one-third, while a group of two or more are further reduced.

Maternity cases with prenatal and post natal care, attendance at confinement with a call a few days afterwards, if necessary, costs only \$10. It is difficult to estimate what this means to harassed parents or to the health of the generation just born.

All anaesthetics, X-ray and medicines used by the doctor must be paid for when used. These are payable in cash only.

Summer's close is marked by a miscellany of topics to interest the rural homemaker

By AMY J. ROE

The Health Society requires all members calling the doctor to convey him over difficult roads. The farmer could pull the doctor's car through a bad stretch of road easier than he could pay an extra \$5.00 for the doctor to hire someone to do it. Of great benefit to members living long distances from town is the reduction in mileage—from one dollar to 25 cents per return mile. This protects the doctor from inconsiderate members who might otherwise call him needlessly at night. All mileage fees are payable strictly in cash.

When joining, a member indicates which of the two doctors available, he wishes to attend his family. Should he desire to change doctors, he must give the secretary of the Health Society a written statement to that effect. The change becomes effective the first of the following month and his portion of the salary will be paid to the doctor he had indicated. Doctors provide a substitute during their two-week vacation.

Only one doctor was available to the Society at the start. However within six months the second doctor was so impressed with the sincerity of the members and the advantage of having patients come to him in the early stages of illness, as members do, he consented to serve.

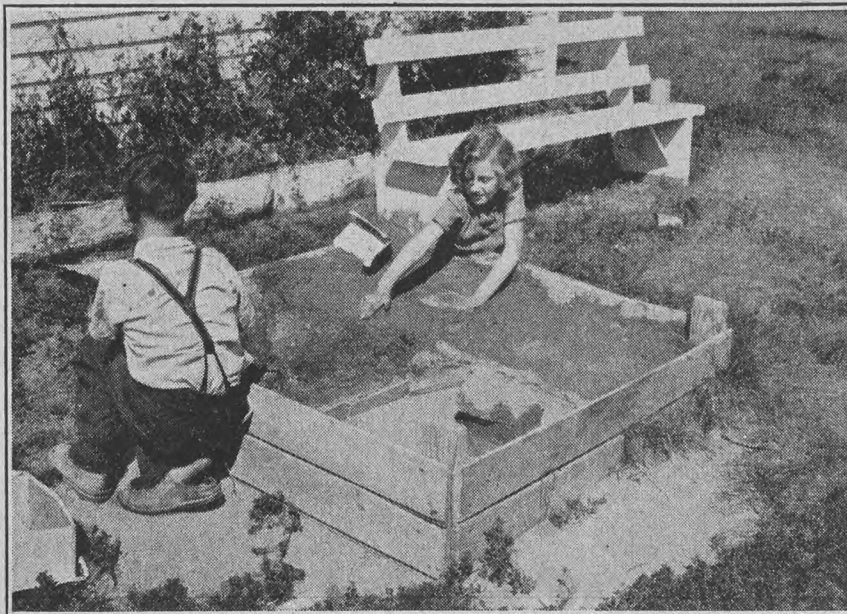
Skeptics in the community, seeing their neighbors save enough on a single maternity case to pay their fees for two years, or on a major operation, to pay fees for five years, were eager to join. At the end of its fourth year of services, the society had about ten times as many members as were enrolled at the beginning. More are still planning to join when the books are opened to receive new members. There have been no backsliders, though a few have moved away.

The doctors are satisfied as this does not in any way interfere with their care of patients, who are not members. They receive a monthly salary from the Society and are thus saved the bother of collecting overdue accounts.

The ultimate benefit is of course to parents who are serene in the knowledge that the members of their family will receive medical attention at prices within their means to pay. They are assured of a healthier community. The wellbeing of the growing generation is bound for a great improvement. The members of the Society are grateful of the opportunity to pay their doctor's bills, before they get sick.—*Marjorie K. Stiles.*

Outdoor Play Equipment

A CHILD'S appetite, sleep and temperament, as well as his growth and muscular control are closely related to the amount of physical exercise he enjoys. This in turn is related to the kind of play equipment he has in his own backyard. Country children have a good opportunity for exercise but there is not always a sufficient variety. There are risks for small children playing about the farmyard which make it wisdom on the part of parents to provide play equipment within the fenced houseyard, where a watchful eye can be kept on the children. It takes some forethought and a little planning to provide the right type of outdoor play equipment. There need not be much expense.



A sandbox of simple construction gives children many happy hours of play.

The following equipment is suggested by the New York State College of Home Economics: A variety of boxes, ranging from small cigar boxes, through the soap-box size to large packing cases. A dozen of these will give children plenty of things to lug around and will suggest to them the building of houses, stores, trains, garages and many other things.

Two or three planks from six to ten feet long, 10 inches wide and one or two inches thick will enable children to arrange bridges from one large box to another, to make a teeter by placing one plank over a log, or a slide by placing one end of a plank on a box and the other on the ground. For safety, a narrow strip of wood nailed two inches from either end serves as a cleat to prevent the board from slipping.

Several short ladders which may be made by cutting an ordinary ladder in two give the children exercise in climbing and in balance. A set of homemade steps will give pleasure to a child whose home lacks steps. An old saw horse with extra strips added across the ends and sides will work with planks and packing boxes to produce many building arrangements and climbing experiences.

For pushing, rolling, tugging, turning on end and climbing exercises nail kegs with the heads fastened on, smooth logs from 12 to 18 inches in diameter cut in lengths of from 12 to 36 inches and hoops from kegs or barrels, painted or wrapped with adhesive tape are satisfactory. Wooden objects should be planed and sanded if necessary so that there are no sharp corners or splinters. Packing boxes should be carefully inspected for nails before they are put in the play-yard. All outdoor equipment lasts longer if it is finished with deck paint.

Young children can have much of the fun of a lakeside home in their yard if a sandbox is provided. It may be of simple construction shown in the illustration or it may be made from a packing box. Any good packing box of fair size, about three by four feet may be used for small children. It should be cut down to a 10-inch depth and lined with roofing paper to keep the sand from sifting through the cracks. A cover for the sandbox is desirable and should be made to open from the centre. It will provide a surface on either side for sitting and working and when closed it will protect the sand in bad weather. It is a good idea to paint the outside surface of the box, to improve the appearance and as a protection from the weather. The box may be filled with two or three bags of sand.

Suitable sand toys such as cracker cans with rolled edges, discarded kitchen utensils such as sifters, pans, egg beaters and spoons are popular with little tots for play in sand. Lard and other pails of sturdy construction are ordinarily better than purchased sand pails. Care should be taken that any sharp edges on small metal objects are filed smooth or taped. Some kind of container for the sandbox toys should be provided. This may be a bushel or half-bushel basket or a large grape basket.

Summer Drinks

IN summer there is greater need for drinking larger quantities of water because the loss through excessive perspiration is heavy. A little salt added to the drinking water or extra salt to the food eaten in summer helps body tissues to retain water and thus makes us feel more comfortable. It prevents muscular cramps for some people, which come when there is too little salt in the body. Some factories, in which workers do heavy muscular work in high temperatures, provide salt tablets to add to drinking water.

Sometimes water tastes flat and slightly nauseating, when taken in large quantities. In these days of sugar rationing it may not be possible to sweeten drinks sent to the men working in the field. Fruit juices and some of the saccharin preparations on the market are a help. They of course must not be heated or else a bitter flavor will result.

I came across a recipe for Imperial Drink, the other day in going through some old publications of the Alberta Department of Health. It is simple to make.

Juice of one lemon,
One teaspoon Cream of Tartar,
Two tablespoons sugar, or to taste,
One quart boiling water,
Steep rind of the lemon in mixture.
Let cool and drink freely.

Ice on hand and ready for use is a great aid to making attractive summer drinks. If you haven't an ice house or well, this is a good time to make note of steps to be taken in the early fall so as to assure storage of ice next winter.

HOLIDAY LETTER

Sometimes dreams come true! Many of us dream of stepping aboard a plane and flying east, west, north, or south with the course set toward the land of our heart's desire. There's something magic in the thought of rising on wings to sail over the mountains and down to the sea. That dream will be a reality for many of us in the future. Indeed, it may become a commonplace experience and we may come to think little more of stepping on and off a plane for a trip than we do now of setting out on a bus or train journey.

When Margaret and Jack Stansfield of Atwater, Saskatchewan, decided to go on a well-earned holiday and get there quickly, I asked her to write me telling how a farm woman feels when she has the rare experience of travelling by air. I have her permission to share with Guide reader friends the letter telling of her impressions and delight in an airplane trip and a summer visit to a west coast city.—Home Editor.

TALK about the thrill that comes once in a lifetime—this is it, as far as I am concerned. After being on the prairies for decades, we decided to take to the air and go roaming half way across the continent. Starting at Winnipeg at 6 a.m. on Friday in mid June, I "soared through tracts unknown" in a T.C.A. plane, and found myself at midnight in our relatives' home in Oregon, 2,000 miles away! My husband got on the plane at Regina, but unfortunately was de-planed at Lethbridge by someone of high priority. So he had to go the rest of the way by train and boat, arriving the next Monday. I got here in one day.

The airline warned us ahead of time that one of us would possibly have to give way to someone of high priority, but advised us to go, because there is always a chance of getting space. It didn't work this time, and we hope very much we shall have better luck on the return trip.

The wise ones all prophesied I'd have a miserable time on the plane, but there was never a bad moment. The greatest thrill for me as a prairie-dweller was when the plane gradually rose from the earth at Winnipeg as the early morning sun broke through the clouds in a blue haze and shone down on the plains beneath. The cloud effects were lovely and we hardly seemed to be moving at all. Yet we were travelling at three miles a minute or some such hectic speed! My mind kept reverting to the early pioneers and their painful progress across the prairies at perhaps three miles an hour, plagued by mosquitoes and lack of roads and all the countless hardships they endured—there was I being whisked across vast stretches of the continent with no effort on my part!

It was interesting to watch the sections of land underneath and to speculate as to what was going on in the farms beneath. I was surprised to see so much water lying around, but the stewardess told me many spots were just alkali flats with no particular depth or permanence. As we flew on, the color of the soil changed noticeably, becoming redder in tone than in Manitoba. In Alberta we could see the irrigation ditches quite plainly and the nearer we got to the foothills, the more the country looked like a relief map of plasticine.

When we reached the Rockies, we seemed to plunge into and soar above huge masses of cloud that looked like whipped cream or meringue. On the prairie, the constant change in the clouds made the picture most interesting, but over the Rockies on that day we hardly saw anything but endless white. Beautiful in its way, rather like

The thrills of an airplane trip and pleasures of a west coast visit are described by a well-known contributor--Margaret Speechly Stansfield

an immense snowfall! Anyone who made the trip by train saw far more than I did in the line of scenery. We came down over Penticton to refuel and by that time the clouds had disappeared and we were treated to the most glorious sunshine and scenery. Somebody appeared with a basket of freshly picked cherries, warm from the sunshine, for the passengers. They fairly melted in one's mouth!

ONLY an hour more to the Coast! As we neared Vancouver, the curtains were drawn on account of the harbor installations and war industries we were passing over. A four-hour wait in Vancouver, and then I got on another plane and for an hour was treated to a glorious picture—on the right, an ever-changing variety of inlets from the ocean with haze from the sun shining through clouds and moist air; on the left, mighty, snow-clad peaks with settlements beneath. Then I jumped on another plane for another hour of the same type of scenery and found myself in Oregon. Our relatives were on hand to drive us the rest of the way through mountains and huge fir trees. Unfortunately, Jack was trundling along, goodness knows where, trying to make connections by train. He enjoyed

what he saw, so there were compensations as far as he was concerned.

When we were planning this event, we wrote to the airline to make reservations quite a time in advance to avoid disappointment. It just happened we had someone to look after things on the farm and the chance might not be possible again. The service on the plane was excellent. The stewardess did everything possible to make the passengers feel at ease. Breakfast was served between Winnipeg and Regina—a neat, light tray to sit on one's lap, each container of cardboard being set into a special hole of its own so it could not slip. We had coffee, fruit, cornflakes, buttered rolls and marmalade. Later, after leaving Lethbridge, a snack of coffee and cookies was brought around. I had lunch on the ground in Vancouver. Coffee and cookies again appeared between Vancouver and Seattle, and dinner between Seattle and Portland, so we were well looked after. The meal consisted of coffee, buttered bread, a salad, cold meat and stewed plums. Yes, all these conveniences and luxuries—and my mind kept turning to the pioneers and their endless hardships, such a short while ago, so to speak! What would they have said to an experience like mine?

I always imagined a passenger plane was much larger than those I travelled in. The T.C.A. machines held a dozen or 16 people and there was just one person at each window, then the aisle, about the same width, and then another seat. Each person must snap on the safety belt in case of bad travelling, but really, it was so smooth that day, the belts were not needed. However, it is the rule. Magazines were provided for those who wanted them. To show how steady the plane was, I found no trouble in reading, though on a railway I can't read except when the train is in a station. Only once did the plane hit an air pocket. Gum is handed out for chewing, but I did not require any.

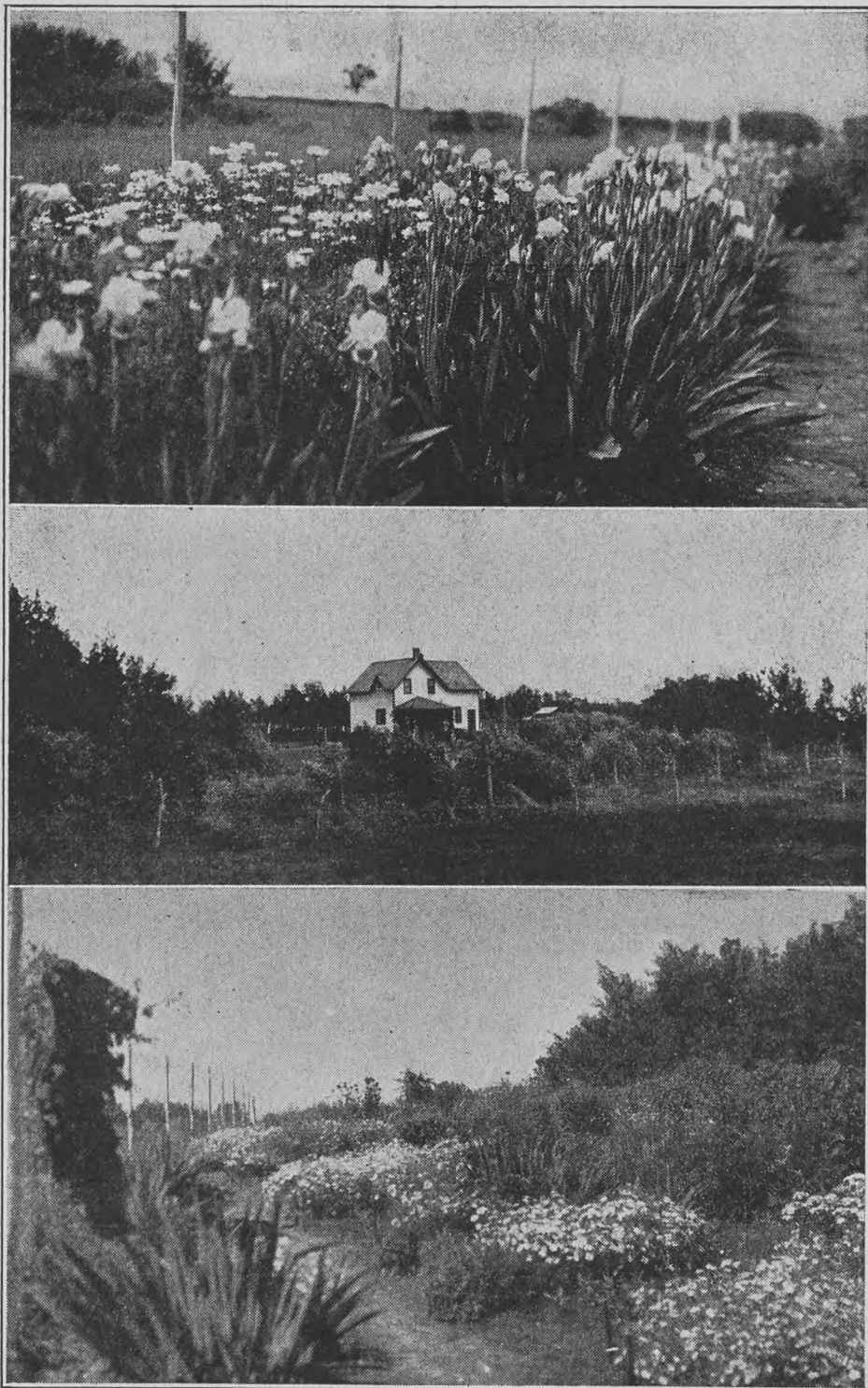
THERE were two pilots. The stewardesses changed after a certain number of flying hours, returning a few hours later on another plane. The girls in the airports seemed not only efficient, but interested in every passenger, so altogether air travel is most attractive—provided nothing goes wrong!

This city of Astoria is at the mouth of the mighty Columbia River, the Pacific ocean being eight miles distant. There are mountains, huge forests of evergreens with dense growth in the clearings, the air is very soft and moist and a day of sunshine is an event. It is a pleasant change after the steady strong sun and dryness of the prairies. The rainfall here amounts to 60-100 inches a year. The soil is reddish brown and is always being watered, which seems so amazing to us. To get any garden stuff to grow, they have to fertilize it heavily, but, oh, my! you should see the results! The most beautiful shrubs and trees with the greatest variety of leaf and color, and flowers in profusion. I wish you could see the roses, roses and more roses that flourish here! I leave the blinds up slightly so when I wake up all I have to do is turn my head one way to see gorgeous crimson roses climbing over the house; then out of the other window, beautiful pink roses greet me!

I ENJOY seeing a lot of old friends in the garden too—many of our standbys in our farm garden are growing here, too. There is a pool in this garden with water lilies in bloom and goldfish swimming around. As I sat one day basking in the sunshine, a thrush flew down and stood on a lily pad for a bath. I notice fewer birds here than on the prairie, which is surprising with such dense forest close by, but possibly the season is further advanced here and the birds do not pour forth their song as in the early spring.

There seems to be a large variety of things to see here and our relatives are certainly showing us the beauties of scenery and the places of interest. One day we were taken through a commercial fish cannery and saw them bring in huge racks of steaming crabs. Astoria is a great fishing place and is building up the shark oil industry—an unusually rich source of vitamin A. We were also taken over a laboratory where tests are made by scientists on fish oils and fish livers. Salmon seems to develop rancidity very easily, and the answer is being sought. Salmon, when dried, is not a success the expert told us. New uses for fish are being worked out and developed. We also called at a small cannery where sport fishermen take their catches to be canned and smoked for their own use. The best methods were used there, but the place was not much larger than a house.

Another treat was the visit to the shipyards where we saw four mine-sweepers in various stages of construction. Carriers can also be seen in the distance at anchorage in the river. One



Views of house and attractive flower gardens on farm of E. J. Stansfield, Atwater, Sask.



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THE MEAT OF MANY USES

day we were taken to the beach and sat on the sands watching the breakers come in while the menfolk fished for crabs. To see the mighty Pacific was indeed thrilling for land-lubbers like ourselves. The fish hatchery run by the state of Oregon is another beauty spot—huge trees of all kinds, fountains shooting up water, enormous water lilies in pools, countless baby salmon on the way to the ocean where they will remain for four years before coming back to spawn. During that time no one knows what they are doing or where they are!

We visited a new naval hospital now nearly ready for the navy to take over. It is to accommodate 500 patients, and is only one storey high. It has a central part from which huge wings radiate. There are all kinds of recreation facilities—theatre, reading rooms, etc., quarters for 80 nurses, officers, men, waves. In a place like that I was surprised to find soapstone sinks and taps without a shiny finish. Not all were like that, but we were told that nothing else was available these days, even for the forces.

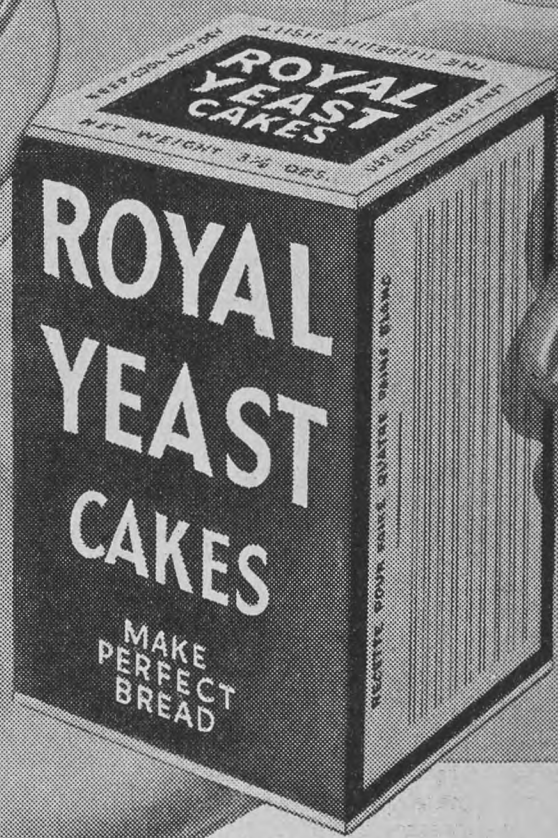
FARMERS in these parts seem to have power for their operations and their houses at about three cents a kilowatt. Growing registered Bent grass is one of the specialities. It makes perfect "velvet" for lawns and golf courses. Further inland dairying and cheese making is the most important sort of farming. People do not speak of the number of acres but of the number of cows they have. Fruit farming is not a major industry, but there are some grand strawberry "patches." The plants grow to such a size and the berries are immense and what flavor! The Hood River district is only about 160 miles distant. People here seem to find it hard to get berries. Last year they could go out and pick their own, but this year the crop seems to have been taken by the canneries and people cannot get any for love or money unless they grow them in their gardens, which many do.

David Lewis, who married Jack's sister, Phyllis, is in charge of the rationing and price control in Astoria, so they see plenty of the practical side of rationing of foods, tires and rubber footwear and gasoline. They tell us that they really get enough of everything. And as far as I can see there isn't a great deal of difference between our regulations and theirs, except that neither tea nor coffee is rationed, which is, of course, a real help. Tea never has been, but only small amounts could be bought. Twenty-five pounds canning sugar are allowed for each person, but, of course, ours is supplemented by the D coupons. Such things as marmalade are not rationed, which helps a lot. Phyllis volunteered to help with the rationing business a couple of years ago, so she is away all day and does her work at home in the evening.

It seems there are points given for processed foods, so in the last canning season these were traded in (32 points for one pound sugar=four quarts finished fruit) when people had fruit of their own growing and couldn't get sugar enough for preserving. It is not known whether this is to be done again, but it is one way of helping out the fruit crop, which is quite a problem when country folk have fruit. City people, as with us, have the advantage of being able to buy baked foods to eke out their sugar. I haven't seen a horse and buggy since leaving Saskatchewan. The amount of gas that must be consumed, even with rationing, must be staggering, judging by what I see on the roads. This city is on a mountainside, so it takes some climbing to get around without a car! It is grand to be near the sea after living so long inland.

Our relatives are taking their holidays while we are here. We are having a delightful rest and you can imagine how our chins are wagging after 20 years of separation.

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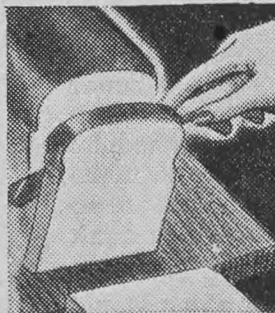
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Magic Cheese Biscuits

ARE PERFECT BY THEMSELVES

1½ cups flour
2 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
¼ tspn. salt
6 tbsps. grated cheese
⅔ cup milk
1 tbspn. shortening

(When half-baked, place square of cheese on top of biscuits for extra flavor).

Sift dry ingredients together; cut in shortening until mixed; mix in cheese lightly; add milk slowly, just enough to hold dough together. Roll out on floured board to about ½-inch thick; cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

A LITTLE THING like a butter shortage needn't put a crimp in your biscuit-baking schedule. Not with Magic to help you make hot cheese biscuit treats that are so melty-rich, so luscious—they don't need any butter at all!

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MADE IN CANADA



Harvest-Time Meals

Ways to shorten and simplify the business of meal preparation during these busy days

MARJORIE J. GUILFORD



Plenty of good plain food, well cooked, to satisfy these hearty appetites.

PROBLEMS of harvest-time feeding are different now than they were in the "good old days." Only in cases few and far between are there large gangs of 20 to 30 men to cater to. For one thing the men just aren't available, but on the other hand, threshing outfits are generally smaller and have a shorter round to take care of than formerly. Combine outfits are smaller still, bringing the number of men down to two or three.

Ordinarily, these smaller gangs should have the effect of lightening the burdens of the housewife. But with help scarce, she has often to assume responsibility for additional outside chores about the farm and in many cases, is actually helping in the field by driving the tractor or managing other pieces of machinery. Also, with the increased use of power driven implements in place of horses, a longer working day is the rule and meals are apt to be more irregular and hurried.

This calls for careful management and planning if meals are to be up to par in wholesomeness and staying power. One thing to do at the very start is to make up your mind to do away with all unnecessary frills. Keep the dining-room clean and neat, as cool as possible and free of flies. Use oil-cloth on the table rather than a tablecloth, and the men won't have to worry about making it dirty. Provide two or more sets of salt and pepper shakers, cream and sugar, bread and butter to eliminate passing and reaching.

Reset the table for the next meal as you dry the dishes, and cover with a clean cloth. Or stack the dishes nearby. Use a tray or kitchen wagon for carrying food or dishes, saving many steps and conserving energy.

A few days before the real busyness begins, check on the staple supplies in your pantry to make sure that you have a stock on hand and will not run out on your busiest day. Prepare a supply of salad dressing, pickled beets, home canned pork and beans; check your supply of canned meat and supplement it if necessary and if the meat is available.

Prepare a quantity of the dry ingredients of your favorite muffin, biscuit or pastry mix and keep in a cool place to be whipped into shape in short order, merely by the addition of liquid. Biscuit mix is a versatile standby that can appear in all sorts of guises. Actually as biscuits, plain or dressed up with grated cheese or raisins, or rolled pin-wheel style with butter, brown sugar and cinnamon for filling; as topping for fruit for dessert, or meat and vegetable pie; cooked as dumplings on top of a steaming stew. Try this mixture:

Quantity Biscuit Mix

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 8 c. sifted all-purpose flour or 9 c. pastry flour. | 6 T. baking powder |
| | 1½ T. salt |
| | 1 c. lard |

Sift dry ingredients together three times. Cut in fat with two knives or a pastry blender until mixture resembles fine bread crumbs. Store in covered container in cool place. When ready to use, allow half cup sweet milk (at room temperature) for each cup of biscuit mix. Stir well. Toss on to a floured board and knead lightly for a few seconds. Pat or roll out ½-or-¾-inch thick, depending on use to which it is to be put. Bake biscuits on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven 400 degrees Fahr. for 12 to 15 minutes. Two cups of mix makes 10 to 15 medium tea biscuits.

Try to gather vegetables from the garden early in the morning before the heat of the day sets in. An excellent idea is to have a chair and garbage pail outside in the shade where you can shell, top-and-tail or otherwise prepare the vegetables without taking the extra muss into the house. If water is handy, you might also do washing and peeling or scraping there too. Put the paring knife into your basket when you go to the garden. One word of warning, however. Do not peel or otherwise cut into vegetables hours before mealtime and leave them soaking in water. This used to be considered one of the best means of "getting on with the job," but we know now that valuable vitamins and minerals are destroyed or dissolved in the soaking water.

Practice regarding the serving of an afternoon lunch varies with the outfit. It has definite advantages if the men are working late. It does not need to be elaborate, just enough to give a lift to flagging energies. A sandwich, biscuit or muffin, cookie, piece of cake or a doughnut and a cup of tea, coffee or a refreshing cold drink is sufficient. Have you tried having on hand a supply of fairly small paper bags, and putting up each portion individually. This ensures each man getting his fair share, and avoids exposing the whole lunch to dust and flies each time the container is opened.

One farm family we visited last fall had evolved what seemed like a very workable, satisfactory scheme in their case, and might be of interest to others. The harvesting was done by combine, all the workers being members of the family. The housewife helped outdoors by doing the evening milking and other chores. Finding that it rushed her badly to prepare and take to the field an afternoon lunch, then get the chores done in time to have a substantial late supper ready for the men, she suggested that they come in from the field on the tractor at about 5 or 5.30 and have supper then, work until dark, then have a light snack before bedtime. The arrangement worked very well, and the men seemed to like the added advantage of not having to go to bed right after a heavy meal.

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Muffin Specials

They take the place of bread or cake, depending on their sweetness

MUFFINS must have been made for busy days and hearty appetites. For you can mix up a batch of them in next to no time and be sure they'll be greeted with approval at breakfast, dinner, supper or "between-times" lunch. That is if they are as muffins should be, nicely rounded and delicately brown on the outside, evenly grained and moist inside. Peaks and tunnels are the most common failing, and these are usually the result of too much beating. The approved method of mixing muffins is to sift dry ingredients together into the mixing bowl, then add liquids—milk, eggs and melted shortening, and stir only enough to moisten all the flour mixture. The batter should be lumpy and drop sharply from the spoon, rather than smooth and stringy.

The pans should be prepared before muffins are mixed. As soon as the dry and wet ingredients are combined, the batter becomes full of gas bubbles and will rise noticeably in the mixing bowl if allowed to stand while pans are prepared. Cutting into the batter later to fill muffin pans allows some gas to escape, so that the volume of the finished muffins will be less. A good tip—grease muffin pans on bottom only, batter will cling to sides while baking, and muffins will be bigger and better. Fill muffin pans two-thirds full to allow for rising, and bake in hot oven (400 to 425 degrees Fahr.) for 20 to 25 minutes.

The recipes included here, are all mixed by the method described above except the last one, which is mixed like cake batter, and more nearly resembles cake in the finished product.

Plain Muffins

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. flour | 1 beaten egg |
| 2 T. sugar | 1 c. milk |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | ¼ c. melted shortening |
| ½ tsp. salt | |

Buttermilk Sally Lunn Muffins

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. flour | 2 beaten eggs |
| ½ c. sugar | 1 c. buttermilk |
| 1 tsp. cream of tartar | ¼ c. melted shortening |
| ¼ tsp. baking soda | |
| ½ tsp. salt | |

Rice Muffins

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 c. flour | ¾ c. milk |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | 1 beaten egg |
| 1 T. sugar | 4 T. shortening |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 c. cold boiled rice |

Combine first seven ingredients as directed. Mix in rice lightly. Half fill greased muffin pans and bake in moderate oven (400 degrees Fahr.) about 30 minutes.

Surprise Muffins

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 c. sifted flour | 1 c. milk |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 4 T. melted butter or shortening |
| 2 T. sugar | Jelly |
| ½ tsp. salt | |
| 1 egg, well beaten | |

Mix as usual. Drop a scant teaspoon of currant jelly on each muffin. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees Fahr.) 25 minutes or until done.

Soybean Muffins

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| ¾ c. sifted soybean flour | 2 T. sugar |
| 1 ¾ c. sifted white flour | 2 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 tsp. salt | ¾ c. milk |
| | 1 egg, beaten |
| | 1 T. shortening |

Raisin Bran Muffins

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| ¾ c. sifted flour | 1 beaten egg |
| 3 tsp. baking powder | ½ c. milk |
| ½ tsp. salt | 1 ½ T. molasses |
| 1 c. bran | 1 T. melted shortening |
| ½ c. seeded raisins | |

Applesauce Muffins

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| ½ c. shortening | ¾ c. sweetened applesauce |
| ¼ c. sugar | 3 tsp. baking powder |
| ¾ c. corn syrup | ½ tsp. salt |
| 2 eggs | 1 c. chopped nuts |
| 2 c. flour | |

Cream the shortening and sugar together. Add corn syrup and beat well. Add beaten eggs, then apple sauce. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add them to the creamed mixture, stirring only enough to moisten flour. Add nuts, if available. Bake in greased muffin tins in moderate oven 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen small muffins.

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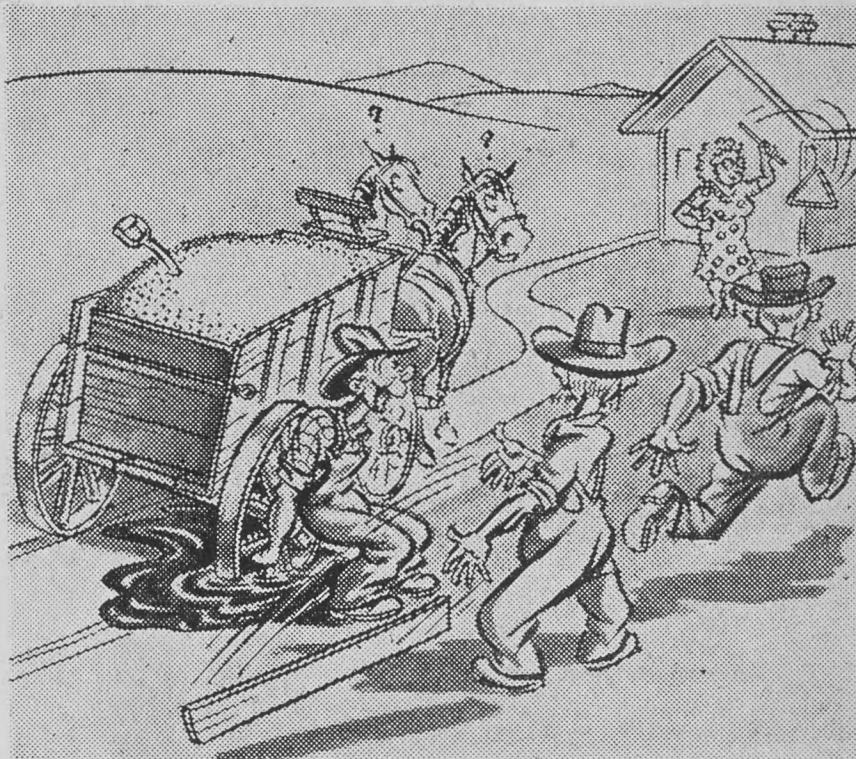
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Made from Wheat, Rye and Flax.

SUNNY BOY LOAF

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ¾ cup brown sugar | 1 cup white flour |
| 1 tablespoon butter | 1 cup Sunny Boy |
| 1 egg, 1 cup raisins | 1 teaspoon soda |
| | 1 cup sour milk |

Mix egg and sugar. Dissolve soda in milk; stir; then add dry ingredients and raisins. Cook in moderate oven for 35 minutes.

A product of Byers Flour Mills, Camrose, Alta.



SUNNY BOY CEREAL



EATON'S

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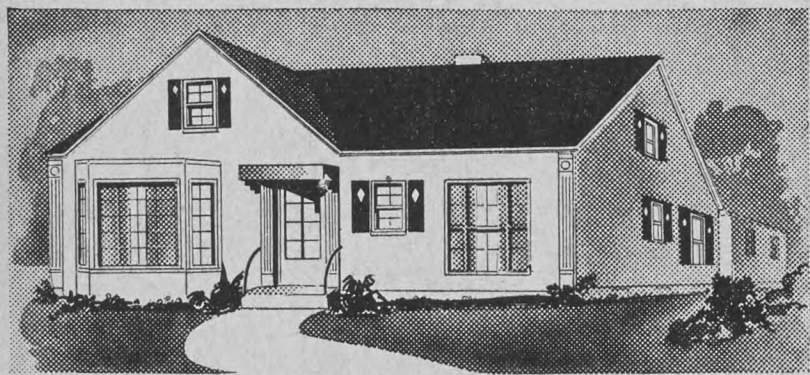
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\$1.00

It has been decided to extend the closing of the campaign for receiving contributions to September 21st. Owing to war conditions, completion of the house has been delayed, and it will not be possible to determine the owner until October 5th. No further announcement will be made in this paper.

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Hair Needs Regular Care

Summer sun and heat affect the scalp and texture of the hair

By LORETTA MILLER



The beauty of Louise Allbritton is increased by the lustre of her hair.

H AIR takes a lot of harsh treatment in the summertime. Over-exposure to the sun often makes the scalp dry and the hair soon becomes brittle, faded and parched. The ends of abused hair may appear lighter in color, coarser in texture, and be difficult to manage. Add lack of care to the damage brought on by over-exposure and we soon find a hair and scalp condition that demands immediate attention.

First, don't attempt to get a permanent wave until the hair and scalp have been given a series of conditioning “treatments,” or until dry, split ends have been cut off.

Just as you take extra care to preserve the fine texture and color of your skin before exposing it to the burning, tanning rays of the sun, so should you take care to protect your hair. An excellent lotion made especially for the purpose should be sprayed over the hair before subjecting it to hours in the sun. Or, if you prefer, use a lightweight kerchief or bandanna, or parasol, for guarding against too much sun.

PREVENTIVE measures taken in time will keep your hair looking its best. But if the damage has already been done, let me suggest a routine which will help restore the scalp and hair to their former health and loveliness.

Frequent brushing is of paramount importance. Brushing serves to exercise the hair and scalp just as movements of the arms and legs exercise the body. It makes or keeps the flow of oil from the scalp normal. If you have a feeling that daily brushing makes the hair and scalp too oily, I want to urge you to put up with this temporary condition. It is only while the activity of the oil ducts of the scalp is going through a normalizing process that the flow of oil is too abundant. Once the condition has been normalized the flow will decrease and the condition overcome.

Keep your brush very clean, especially if you are trying to overcome dandruff or an oily condition. Remember, too, that it is possible for the ends of the hair to be dry and brittle, even though the scalp and the hair close to the scalp are excessively oily.

If your scalp is dry, your hair straw-like and unruly and the ends bleached and split, brushing is the first thing to consider. First make a light application of brilliantine to your hair. Use either the solid or liquid form, and see that it is evenly distributed. Be particularly generous with its application over dry, split hair ends. Then brush and brush. Brush the hair in the general direction it follows when it is nicely coiffed. It will do much to make stubborn hair obedient and easy to handle. Brush the hair at least once each day, though it

may not be necessary to apply brilliantine this often.

Oily hair requires the same intelligent brushing, although the application of brilliantine may be replaced by a light spraying on of eau de cologne or toilet water. Use this not oftener than every three or four days. Used too often the alcoholic content of most colognes would be too drying. However, when used occasionally, in place of water or a waving lotion, when setting the hair, it dries quickly, perfumes the hair and gives the scalp a delightful freshness.

Study carefully the directions that come with any scalp preparation. Such an aid should be applied to the scalp, not the hair. Part the hair at intervals of three-quarters of an inch or an inch and, with the tip of your fingers, put the corrective aid on the scalp. If you do this carefully, you will be able to cover your scalp well without giving your hair an untidy look. The only time a corrective substance should be applied to the hair is when the accompanying directions suggest it. I make a point of emphasizing this because too often one puts off using a corrective pomade on the scalp because they fear it might spoil a fresh coiffure.

Keep in mind that except for rare instances, almost all unattractive conditions of the hair are traceable to the scalp. It is therefore important in overcoming all but the most seasonal and superficial hair troubles, that attention be directed to the scalp.

Dry-cleaning the hair and scalp in the summertime may be more advisable than too frequent soap and water cleansings to delicate hair. However, don't substitute dry-cleaning for soap and water entirely. Perspiration, going without a hat and even a natural accumulation of soil and oil may dull the hair so that it will require thorough shampooing at least every ten days or two weeks. Whether your hair and scalp are dry, oily or normal, you may use this dry-cleaning method between regular shampoos: Place one-half cup of coarsely ground cornmeal in a large salt-shaker and, after lightly brushing your hair, sprinkle over it the cornmeal. Then use your fingers for distributing the cornmeal through your hair and over your scalp. Let the cleansing agent remain on fifteen minutes, then, tilting your head far forward, brush out as much of the cornmeal as possible.

WHEN you have brushed your hair well, place a double layer of gauze or cheesecloth over your brush and, strand by strand, brush your hair. Change the brush-covering often. Then wrap a portion of a bath towel over the tips of your fingers and rub it over your scalp to further aid in removing soil and the cleansing agent. Then put clean gauze on your brush and brush your hair thoroughly to remove the final traces of powder.

Dry clean your hair every three, four or five days, depending upon how freely your scalp perspires and how much soil your hair accumulates. It is far better for the hair and scalp to dry-clean and shampoo often than it is to let soil accumulate and make the hair unruly and lifeless.

Grey or silver hair, as well as children's of extremely fine texture, should be carefully guarded against the drying, fading and bleaching effects of over-exposure to the sun. Hair that has been dyed or bleached also requires special pampering. If you do not want to use a preparation for protecting your hair during periods of exposure, then by all means wear a hat and preserve the natural loveliness of your hair.

Household Hints

Gleaned from practical experience

Water and Mud Spots

ONE of the problems of summer are water spots and mud stains on clothing, resulting from getting caught in a sudden shower or being splashed with mud from a passing car. On wash clothes these are not such a serious matter, but can be most annoying on better dresses, coats and suits.

Water spots may result from a variety of causes. The water may dissolve the dressing in the fabric and float it out to the dry edge of the spot, leaving a ring. Or the water may shrink the fibers and make the part of the fabric that has been wet look different from the rest. Or the moisture may remove the lustre on the fabric, which was caused by pressing. Sometimes water spots will disappear if rubbed with a coin or finger nail, or even with a piece of cloth, followed by pressing under a damp cloth or slightly dampened tissue paper. If the spot is caused simply by lack of lustre, a good pressing may be the only treatment necessary.

In recent years, manufacturers have developed a water repellant finish for some fabrics that goes far in guarding against water spots.

For mud stains, first let the spot dry and try brushing. If this is not effective and the material is not washable, sponge with denatured alcohol. If the mud has contained oil or grease, as is often the case, it must be removed with a grease solvent such as carbon tetrachloride. Occasionally red mud contains iron rust, in which case the treatment is the same as for iron rust from other causes. Most common is the application of lemon juice and salt applied to the spot.

White malt or distilled vinegars are used in pickle making when color and low cost are more important than aroma and flavor; white vinegars cause white vegetables, such as cauliflower and onions, to retain their clear white color, but lack the fruity flavor and aroma of fruit juice vinegars.

Raw green beans, fresh from the garden, are about as rich in vitamin C as tomatoes; when cut and cooked they lose from 30 to 40 per cent of it, but are still considered a good source.

Storing knives in a rack helps to preserve the cutting edge and makes the knives easily available. Racks may be made by fastening loops of leather or metal to the wall or cupboard door.

Mud is hard on leather, so remove it from shoes as soon as possible; wash it off with warm water and then rub oil or grease into the leather while it is still damp. This prevents the shoes from drying stiff and hard.

To clean stained piano ivories, rub them gently with a paste of fine-powdered whiting and lemon juice, and

then wipe them clean with a damp cloth. If the keys are badly stained, repeat the application once a week.

Pieces of soft, fine wool make the best dusting cloths, cleaning specialists say. Next in usefulness are soft cotton, especially knitted materials or cheese-cloth, and linen.

Straining coal oil through a chamois removes water and dirt; this reduces the necessity for cleaning the coal oil stove so often.

The bottom of the scouring-powder can will not leave rust marks on bathroom fixtures if it is dipped in hot paraffin.

To remove a stain left by adhesive tape, apply coal oil or carbon tetrachloride, and then wash the stain with warm suds.

Never allow the pressure gauge on a pressure cooker to become wet; if there is any sign of its sticking, test the cover and send it to the factory for repair if necessary.

Prevent the sudden cooling of an aluminum pressure cooker; this may cause it to warp or crack.

A screen-door spring may be used for a lid rack; with both ends fastened to the wall, the lids slip behind it easily and may be removed without disturbing others.

If it is difficult to make light cream whip well, add the white of an egg to each cup of cream to be whipped.

Storing food in covered tin cans is no more harmful to health or to the foods than storing them in other clean containers or dishes.

To keep bread from molding in hot weather, wrap it in moisture-proof paper and put it in the refrigerator or other cool place.

Most children enjoy milk flavored with some kind of berry juice.

Light should be evenly distributed throughout a room, as well as focused on the work being done; this helps to protect the eye muscles from too constant adjustments.

The ceiling of a room should be lighter in color than the walls so that light thrown up is reflected downward.

Foot stools made from boxes and covered with cloth or strong paper may serve for storage of hats, shoes or sewing materials.

If only needed chairs are kept in the bedroom, more clear floor space is left for dressing.

Drawstring Purse

By ANNE DEBELLE

Design No. 705

Drawstring purses are much more popular than ever before. This one is easy to make of either light or dark fabrics and is especially good as a summer purse when made of white or pastel shades because you can dip it into the tub and iron it out again as good as new. Nice and roomy and the drawstrings close it in a jiffy and keep it closed. Paper cutting pattern, hot-iron transfer of the design and making directions are all in Pattern No. 705, price 25c. Address orders to Needlework Dept., The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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Nabisco Shredded Wheat is made from natural 100% Canadian whole wheat—provides proteins, carbohydrates, and the minerals, iron and phosphorus. Use the tested, practical recipes found in every package.

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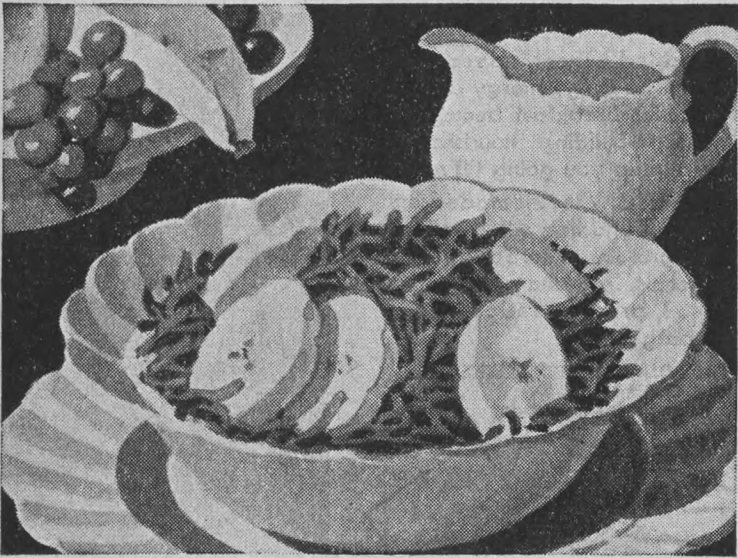
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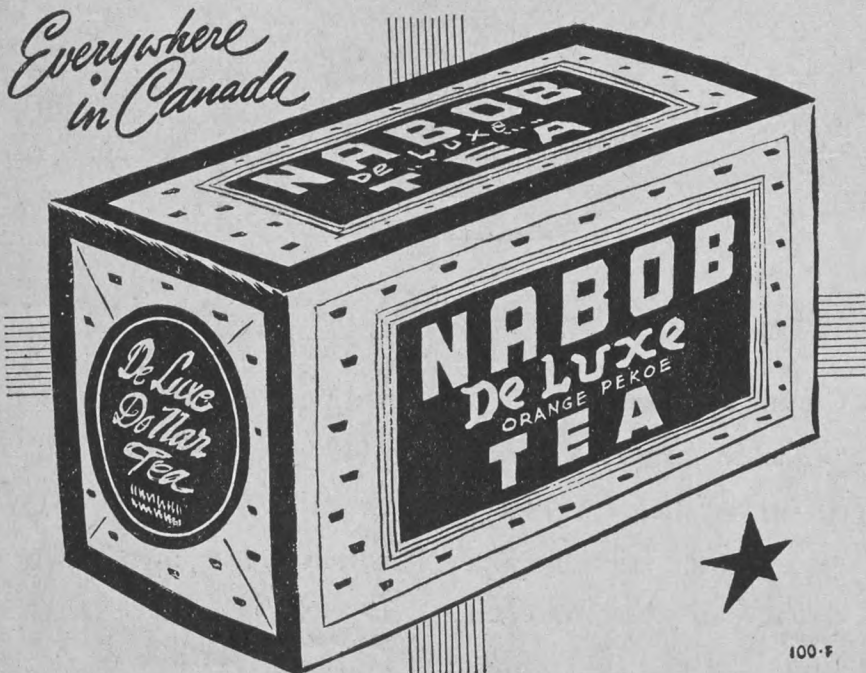
2. SPRINKLED GENEROUSLY on other cereals! ALL-BRAN'S superb nut-like flavor and crisp texture add new zest to your favorite cereal. Try it tomorrow!

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

Your Fruit Cupboard

Plan now for ample space for storage of the year's stock of canned goods—shelving should be well placed and sturdy

THERE are few sights so satisfying to the housewife as row upon row of well-filled jars of fruit, neatly labelled, ready for family use. Their varied color is a delight to the eye and their contents a promise of many good and tasty meals in the weeks and months ahead. Surely they merit a chance to display their charms! There is no doubt that they should be protected against any possible damage and accident for their cost has been high in terms of time, money and effort.

So let us consider proper storage space for supplies of canned goods. It is important to take the necessary steps to assure that this year's supplies are provided for. Perhaps your present fruit cupboards are adequate, and in that case you are fortunate. But there will be many who probably will need to build new shelves or remodel those they have. Makeshifts, such as boxes and wide tables, are irritating and impractical as well as time and energy wasters. In planning remodelling or new building of shelving, try to save unnecessary steps, bending or over-reaching for the busy worker in the home.

AUTHORITIES say, "store in a cool, dark place." The cellar is, of course, indicated, and it is here that shelves for canned goods are most often located. A storage room near the kitchen is also good, if it can be kept cool and dark. The relation of the shelves on which canned food is stored to other parts of the cellar, and its equipment is important. As coolness is a factor, they should not be near the furnace. On the other hand, they should not be placed where there is any danger of freezing. A temperature of 35 to 40 degrees is ideal.

The shelves should be placed where too much light will not fall on them. If they must face or be near a window, provide a blind for the window, or doors for the shelves to keep out excess light. Or arrange curtains of gunny sacking, heavy factory cotton or other washable material on rings so that they can be pulled across in front of the shelves to keep out the light. The curtain may be hung from a wooden or metal rod, well-tightened cord or wire.

Study the wall space in your basement and decide whether the shelves will be best built flat along one wall, around a corner, or in a U-shaped cupboard arrangement. The latter may be the best solution when space is

limited, and there is the added advantage that the arm of the U will shield the jars from light.

A very practical arrangement is a small storage room partitioned off in one corner of the basement, with shelves for jars and bins or racks for root and other vegetables that can be stored. Ventilation and temperature are important items in this case and should be carefully considered. For more detailed information on this type of storage, write to the Publicity and Extension Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the extension department of your provincial government.

PLAN the shelves to fit your needs.

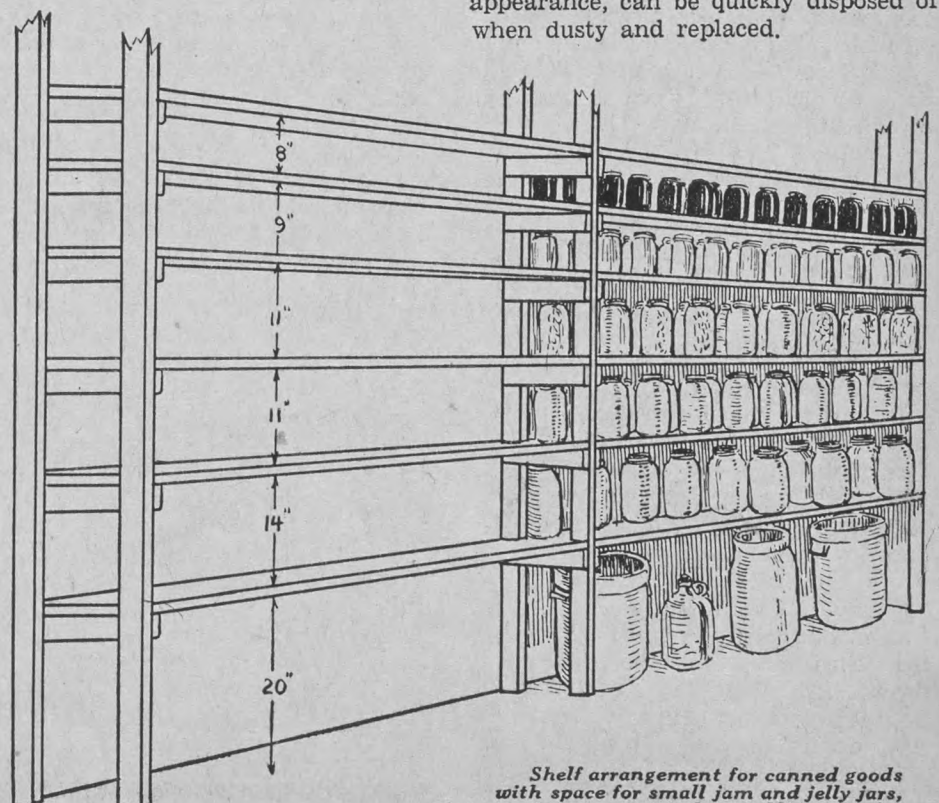
Nineteen feet of shelf space will accommodate approximately 100 quart or pint jars, stored in two rows. If the shelves are long, it will be necessary to place supports at intervals of three feet to prevent sagging. The width of the shelves will probably depend on the lumber obtainable, but should not be too wide. Do not plan on more than three rows of jars, preferably two, so that they are easy to get at.

In estimating the spacing between shelves, allow for hand space above the jars. Two inches for pints, three inches for quart and two-quart jars, and eight inches for large crocks enables you to remove them from the shelves without bruised knuckles. Suggested measurements are included in the illustration, but these must be adapted to individual needs.

If shelves are built from the floor up, space at the bottom can be left for large crocks, pickle jars and other equipment. This does away with the necessity of lifting these heavy bulky pieces and also bending low to see and reach smaller jars.

Sometimes it is advisable to make shelves adjustable so that the space between them can be changed with changing needs. This is done by means of cleats on the end supports, on which the shelves rest. The cleats should be at intervals of about three inches. They must be firmly fixed, and the shelves must fit well to prevent any chance of slipping and breakage.

Keeping the shelves clean will prove a much easier task if some sort of finish or covering is provided. Paint will give the whole cupboard a better appearance and can be readily washed. Oil-cloth or linoleum covering the wood are easy to keep clean. Failing all else, folded newspaper will give a fresh appearance, can be quickly disposed of when dusty and replaced.



Shelf arrangement for canned goods with space for small jam and jelly jars, pint, quart, two-quart sealers and large crocks.

Fall Favorites

You women during 'MIDDLE AGE' who hate HOT FLASHES



If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue at times—all due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.

Pinkham's Compound is known as a uterine sedative because it has a soothing effect on ONE OF WOMAN'S MOST IMPORTANT ORGANS.

Thousands upon thousands of women—rich and poor alike—have reported benefits. Here's a product that *helps nature* and *that's* the kind to buy. Follow label directions.

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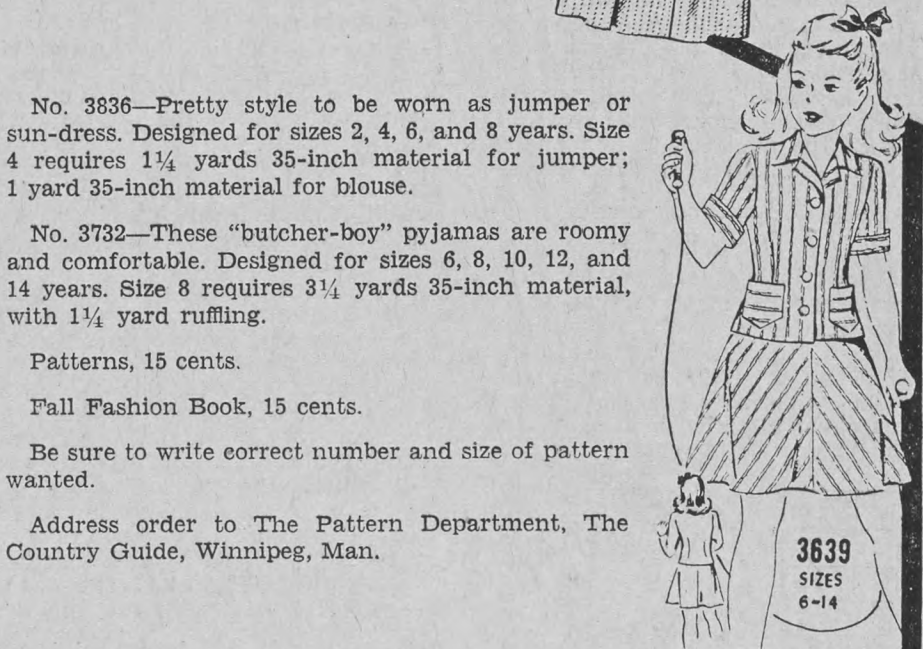
No. 3655—Soft, flattering lines in this favorite basic frock. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ yards 39-inch material.

No. 3808—The oval ruffled neckline marks this dress as very new. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards ruffling.

No. 3755—Smart jumper with wrap-around closing and broad shoulders. Designed for sizes 12, 14, and 13 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards 35-inch material for jumper, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards for long sleeved blouse.

No. 3745—The shirt-waister is always a top-ranking style. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch material.

No. 3639—Two-piecer for fall school days. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ yards 35-inch material.



3745
SIZES
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No. 3836—Pretty style to be worn as jumper or sun-dress. Designed for sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material for jumper; 1 yard 35-inch material for blouse.

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Fall Fashion Book, 15 cents.

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THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

Tough and Tim

By MARY E. GRANNAN

TOUGH was an alley cat, black and burry. Tim was a little small white kitten that Tough had found one day, alone in an ash can. All Tim's little small white life had been filled with Tough. Tough took care of him. Tough fed him. Tough wanted the very best for Tim. That's why they lived in the city coal shed.

"Tim," said Tough one day, "this here is the biggest coal shed in town . . . and there's lots of rats here. Timmy, I can get you a rat for your supper any old day. And there's no other cats around here . . . see. The rats all belong to us."

"Yes, Tough," said Timmy, who was now almost as black as the coal itself. No white kitten can live in a coal shed and not become black.

And then one afternoon something happened. The city coal shed got on fire. The flames roared and licked the side of the building. Tough woke. "Come on Timmy," he cried . . . "Come on. We've got to run."

And the two little kittens ran. They ran and ran. There were people running everywhere too. "We'd better get in somewhere, Timmy, or we'll get stepped on. Let's get into this car."

Timmy followed Tough, and they settled down on the soft cushions of the back seat of the big car. They went to sleep. Tough dreamed of rats. Timmy dreamed of soft cushions and a basket all of his own for a bed, and a little girl who would pat his fur and call him to drink milk from a little dish. Timmy dreamed those dreams in the daytime too. But he didn't tell his friend Tough. He wouldn't tell his friend Tough. Tough just wouldn't understand. Tough liked being an alley cat. And then all of a sudden the sleeping dreams came to an end. A man's voice woke the two cats, big black Tough, and little white Timmy.

"Well . . . well . . . would you look at this," said the man. "Two alley cats in our car. Did you see this, Molly? . . . Come here and take a look at this." A little girl looked into the car. "Oh, Daddy . . . the poor little things. I bet they've been burned out. I bet they lived in the coal shed, Daddy."

Her father laughed. "Well maybe they did. But they needn't think they're going to live in our car from now on. Come on . . . Scat! Scat!"

Tough growled angrily at being disturbed. Timmy cried softly. He liked it here. Molly reached out and patted him. "Daddy," she said. "May I keep the little one. Please may I keep the little one, Daddy?"

"He's only a little alley cat. An alley cat wouldn't be happy at 10 Fernhill, Molly. If you want a kitten, I'll get a nice clean kitten with a pink ribbon on its neck. Scat! Scat!" he said again to Tough and Timmy. The two cats got out of the car and it rolled away.

"Number 10 Fernhill! As if we'd even think of going to 10 Fernhill . . . eh Timmy," said Tough. Timmy didn't answer. Timmy was crying. "Timmy," said Tough. "Timmy, you'd like to be clean and wear a pink ribbon, wouldn't you? You'd like to have a little girl of your own, wouldn't you?"

"Oh no, Tough," smiled Timmy through his tears. "I like it here with you, Tough."

"I know you do, Timmy. But I've known all along too, that you weren't really an alley cat. And you're not going to be one any longer either, see. I'm going to get you a pink ribbon . . . see . . . and I'm going to wash you till you're as white as that cloud up there."

"Oh no, Tough, I wouldn't leave you," said Timmy.

"Listen, Timmy," said Tough. "I've always wanted to go on a ship. They need cats on ships, see. If you go to 10 Fernhill . . . well . . . I'll not have to stay here to take care of you anymore . . . see . . . I can go. You're going to 10 Fernhill."

The very next day, washed as white as the cloud and with a crisp pink ribbon which Tough had got I don't know where, Timmy slipped under the hedge at 10 Fernhill. Tough waited outside until he heard Molly crying out in delight.

With harvest time here, you young people are probably being called upon to be "one of the gang." Oh, perhaps you don't spend the whole day in the field stooking, or running the binder—those are pretty strenuous jobs for young muscles. But you do help out there, on occasion, and you run all manner of errands and see that the chores about the house, and barn and chicken yard are done on schedule. It's your war job for the time being, and it's an important one, and one that you can be proud of.

Just as it is important for your brothers and sisters who are in the armed forces, and for others working in war industries, and for your mother and father and others on the farm to eat enough of the right kinds of food to keep them alert and healthy, so it is very important that you eat properly. It is even more important in fact, because, besides giving you the pep you need for the work you are doing, the food you eat has to help you grow. Lots of milk, fresh vegetables and fruits are among the best foods you can eat and there are lots of these available on most farms. You need meat and eggs and cheese, too, and good whole-grain bread and breakfast cereals. Your mother knows how important these things are to you, and she provides them for you each day. But it is up to you to eat them. Not just the things you are especially fond of, but some of each food. You will soon find yourself liking and enjoying foods you used to refuse. And you will be building a good healthy body to help Canada now and in the future.

"Oh Kitty . . . Kitty . . . you little darling. Have you come to live with me?"

"Miew," said Timmy.

Tough turned down the road. He sniffed into his coal blackened handkerchief. It was the first time that Tough, the alley cat, had ever cried.

North Woods Ghost

By KERRY WOOD

THERE used to be a ghost in the north-woods that had a nerve-shattering habit of snatching a man's hat off while he was strolling quietly through the night woods. Occasionally the "ghost" did worse than that, if the man happened to be bare-headed at the time, and wild-eyed men with badly cut scalps would come running into camp babbling about spooks.

The mystery is all solved now. The "ghost" was a great horned owl.

These big owls hunt by ear. They fly silently through the night woods, with keen ears tuned to hear the faintest rustle. Let a mouse cheep, a bird ruffle its sleepy wing, or a rabbit take a nervous hop, and the great horned owl would whirl and swoop instantly straight towards the sound, with the large black talons spread for action.

Sometimes a night-walking woodsman would happen to be moving along underneath one of these foraging owls and the big bird would hear the scrape of a boot or see the moving cap or hat, and down it would swoop. The moment it realized its mistake the cap or hat would be dropped—but when the victim was bare-headed the cruel talons got in some terrible havoc.

There is one sure preventive. Whistle or sing as you go through the owl woods, and then the big, ghostly fellows will know that you aren't a succulent mouse dinner!

A Doll's Cradle

THIS neat little cradle can be made from firm paper for your doll's house, or from heavier cardboard, if you wish to make it for your larger doll. The paper should be eight inches long and six inches wide, or of similar proportions. Rule it off into squares, in this

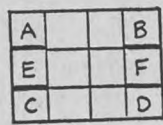


FIG. 1

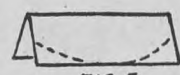


FIG. 3

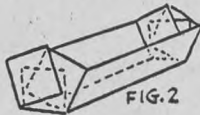


FIG. 2

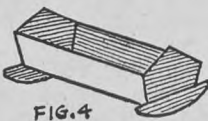


FIG. 4

case two-inch squares, as shown. Cut along the heavy lines, then fold the corner squares A, B, C, and D partially over the intervening squares, so that the sides of the cradle slope nicely. Paste them securely. To make the rockers, fold a piece of paper three inches long and 1½ inches wide along its centre line as in Fig. 3 and draw the outline of the rockers on one side, being sure that the curve is the same on both sides. Cut both rockers out at the same time. Paste them to the end of the cradle, so that it looks like Fig. 4.

Mary Sue

A Bit of Skulduggery

IF you don't know what that word means, you will do, after you've read this. And so will the friend on whom you try this trick.

Hand him a square piece of paper and tell him that if he can tear it into four equal pieces all the same size and shape, you will give him a quarter. Of course that seems a pretty easy way of getting a quarter, and your friend will immediately fold the paper along the two centre lines, tear it along the creases, and produce four equal squares.

Ask him to let you see them; inspect them closely, then say, "That's fine, here is your quarter," and you hand him back one of the squares. We would suggest that you then proceed to make yourself scarce as quickly as possible, as your friends may not think it as funny as you do!

How To Take Pictures

WITH photographic films becoming scarcer each year owing to the great demand for war purposes you cannot afford to "misfire" any more when you attempt to take the picture you will prize in years to come.

Here are some useful pointers which will help you get the best results out of your camera.

1. Close-ups may be fun, but remember that the ordinary camera is a fixed-focus affair. Your picture will be blurred if you stand closer to your subject than four feet unless you have a more expensive camera with an adjustable focal lens. If you wish to make a portrait, take the picture from a reasonable distance, and if it turns out well have it enlarged.

2. Don't take pictures with your camera facing the sun otherwise you will have a "sun spot" on the film. Neither should you attempt to take a picture when the sun is directly behind you in the early morning or late evening as then you will be taking your own shadow. See that the sun is behind you and a little to one side.

3. Centralize your subject. If you are taking a snapshot of a person, make sure he is in the centre of the picture. If taking a full view, be careful not to have top of head or feet touching the border. Stand back a bit, hold your camera steady, and watch the finder when snapping the picture.

4. No matter how well you photograph your subject, you cannot expect a nice picture without a good choice of background. Old fences, cow barns, unlooked-for heads, and rough ground do not add to the attractiveness of a picture.

5. If you are taking a time exposure, make sure your camera is steady. Don't try to take an exposure with the camera supported only by the hands.

6. Most important of all, learn to distinguish between an "interest photo" and just a photo. It won't be an interesting picture if your subject endeavors to pose very prettily as you tell her to "watch for the birdie." The "shots"



Camera Trouble

By AUDREY MCKIM

"I'd rather have a picture
Of Rover any day,
Than one of me all squinty,
No matter what you say.

"So how can I be sure that
He looks straight ahead,
If I hafta keep on watching
The camera instead?"

worthwhile are the candid camera type taken when the subject is caught off-guard, or the pictures showing a person doing something, such as skating, preparing to dive, reading, watching an aeroplane, rowing a canoe, laughing at someone else, or fondling a pet. In other words, take your picture while the person to be photographed is doing something interesting, in an informal characteristic pose, or in an unusually smart setting. But don't say, "Sally, attention! I'm going to take your picture. Stand up straight now, against that wall and try to look pretty. Watch the camera now. Ready? . . . (a tragic click) . . . there, I got you!"—W.K.

Bicycle Safety

Ten rules for safe bicycle riding:

Obey all traffic regulations, such as red and green lights, one-way streets, stop signs, and hand signals.

Ride in a straight line.

Have a white light in front and a danger signal on rear, for night riding.

Have satisfactory signalling device, such as bell, to warn of approach.

Give pedestrians right-of-way.

Look out for cars at crossings and pulling out of parking places.

Don't hitch to other vehicles.

Don't carry another person on a bicycle.

Keep bicycle in good condition.

Paper Magic

Try this trick for yourself first, then give your friends a surprise.

Cut three strips off the full length of a newspaper. Make each strip one inch wide. Then make them into three paper rings as follows:

The first strip should have the edges pasted together without any twists in it.

The second strip should be given one twist before joining the edges.

The third strip should be given two twists before joining the edges.

Now cut each paper ring down the centre and presto! the trick is done.

The first ring comes out as you expected, in two separate rings each half the width of the original ring.

The second, however, comes out in one ring but double the size of the original.

The third is the most surprising of all. It comes out in two rings linked together like a chain.

IF I WERE GOING TO BUILD

Continued from page 9

the traffic is directed through the kitchen. It is handy for the men to wash up for their meals, and they are not cluttering things up washing at the kitchen sink. On the balance, the weight of argument, I think, tips the scales strongly in favor of the ground floor bathroom.

I would have the house stand sidewise

to the road. This might be ostentation, but why not have the house look as ostentatious as possible. It's not a bad idea, this one of putting up a good front.

The old verandah is an architectural has-been. It belongs to the past. What is the use of cutting big holes in the front wall to let in the light and building a verandah over the holes to keep the light out. They let more heat out than light in.

Now these smart architects—a lot of them—have pulled a boner. After killing the verandah—none of such excrescences on a modern home, no sir!—what did they put in place of it? Nothing! If one of them, some hot evening when it was stifling in the house, had been tied in a chair out in front where the flies and mosquitoes could have mounted an offensive against him, he would have started thinking about a substitute for the old screened-in verandah. It is amazing to see the number of houses, and good ones, that are going up in the cities these days with no protected sitting-out place to use of an evening. Sublime faith in mosquito control measures, which do not take the measure of all the mosquitoes!

What I would have, if I were building a house on the farm, would be a kitchen with one wall facing east. The kitchen door would be in this wall. And over it would be a screened-in porch. In the late afternoon, the east is the coolest side of the house. It is pleasant, too, when the weather varies from hot to very hot, eating the evening meal out there in the shade especially if a light breeze is blowing. Just set up a couple of bridge tables and make a picnic of it. I should know, for that's the system in my own home.

In the winter, I notice that a door facing east or south has an advantage. There is protection from those bitter northwest winds, when the cold is a solid thing. On a farm, I would have the porch glassed in for the winter, as soon as I could afford it. The screens and glass would be interchangeable.

Now this porch, which would be 8 or 10 by 16, would be on the end of the house, seen from the road. More width, and more ostentation. And if I built a garage, it would be on the other end of the porch. The first thing you know you get a frontage of 50 feet or more. It looks quite swanky, and why not?

One other thing I would keep in mind. If I were a farmer, I would be the ordinary run-of-the-mill kind, and being such, I would likely be prone to get behind with my painting. Some year when I aimed to give the house a brand new suit of green and white, along would come a hail storm. The paint would have to stay on the hardware store shelf, perhaps for a couple or three years while I was getting the budget balanced again. Or there would be a drought or a depression or something. And a comparatively new house can get to look pretty old when it needs a coat of paint.

I WOULD overcome as much as possible of this by having as little wood surface on the outside of the house as I could get away with. And the substitute, on a frame house, is stucco. That leaves nothing but the outside trim, the sash and the doors to paint or varnish. Again I speak with the voice of experience. I have lived in this house for 17 years and I figure that the stucco on it has saved me anywhere up to \$500 in paint bills by this time.

There are fads and fancies in house building and one of them has been wide eaves, especially on bungalows. Along with them went wide fascia boards, cut to diverse patterns. Now the builders are getting away from them. On the gables, under the shingles, they are simply putting a wide moulding, and the total projection, shingles and all, is not more than six inches. At the eaves the butt of the rafter carries out only six inches or even less. On that a fascia is nailed and the outside of the four-inch eavetrough is only about 10 inches from the wall. All this may be just another fad, but it is simple and neat and looks good to me. Furthermore there is less wood exposed to call for paint every so often.

That's all for now, except to reiterate that there's a better time coming to build. The material will be better and easier to get. In the last two seasons I have seen lumber going into houses that



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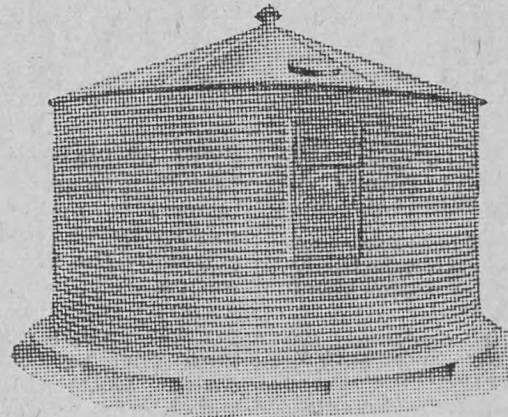
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was so green and wet that the carpenters could hardly get a saw through it. I can show you houses, in Winnipeg, in which the siding was so green, or wet, or something, that in less than two years the paint had peeled and had to be patched—its easy enough to find the patches. There is still difficulty and delays in getting installations and the choice of building hardware is limited. There is a scarcity of labor, skilled and unskilled, and it can be pretty independent right now. It isn't a good time to build.

After the war it will be different. The proper caper is to put the money into Victory Bonds and make the old house do, if it is livable, until the boys who donned the uniform come back men. Building done then will help give some of them the chance they are expecting, and have every right to expect, to get a start in life.

But there is no reason in the world why the planning of the house should be delayed. It is wise to plan carefully, for a lot of living will have to be done in it.

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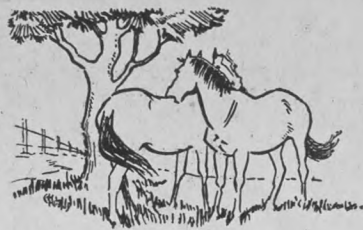
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Straight from the Grass Roots

THIS great family journal never published a more popular serial than My Friend Flicka. And we figure it has published some good ones. The nicest story we heard about it told of a grandmother who read it to her grand children and one of the little girls insisted on being called Flicka. For Flicka, you remember, is Swedish for little girl. But it wasn't a child's story merely. The rootin', tootin' cowboys liked it too, and they are real he-men. So did everyone. Now, we are pleased to say, comes a sequel to Flicka. It is called Thunderhead and it's a real horse story, that everyone will like. Clarence Tillenius, who illustrated Flicka for us, is busy doing the same for Thunderhead. It will be another treat for those who like good animal stories, and who doesn't?

* * *

ONE of the first full grown grasshoppers to appear this spring was reported by the Fox-warren, Man., News. A huge grasshopper was brought to town one day by Jack McDougall, who claimed he noticed it making toward his wheat field. Jack took after it on horseback and succeeded in lassoing it. This very early specimen was put on display at McKinnon's garage.

* * *

ACCIDENTS will happen in the best regulated families and mishaps will occur in the publication of the best of farm magazines. Now here comes Mr. Wallace, who has been away on a vacation, with a beautiful tan and fire in his eye. The fire is due to a mishap. By some oversight, which wouldn't have occurred if he had been here, the announcements of the results of the Junior and Senior Clue Word Puzzle contests had not been included in this issue. He had it all set up and ready to go but it was overlooked. And so it cannot appear until our September issue. But the prizewinners will have received their prizes before they read this. The correct answers will be published next month, come rain, hail, snow, sawflies, gadflies, heel flies, robots, or just bots.

* * *



THE following advertisement was phoned in to the Wynyard Advocate, but the sender rang off before giving his name:

"Wanted — good cook to bake biscuits and throw them to farmer as he goes around the corner on his tractor. Farmer works his engine 24 hours a day during seeding and summerfallowing and hasn't time to stop to eat."

* * *

ATTENTION, Jimmy Simpkins! Geo. Rex, of Butler, Man., writes: "Your cartoonist, Mr. Simpkins, apparently never saw a stork. Papoose Delivery by Stork Express in the July Guide would indicate so; when a stork flies its legs are straight back, level with the body. The Simpkins stork reminds me of a half plucked duck. Here's hoping for a safe delivery."

Politicians also complain that the cartoonists sometimes do them something less than justice.

ON this prairie farm we had a bunch of roosters one spring, Plymouth Rocks, and one got very fierce. He would fly at my back when I turned. My husband advised me to take a stick with me but that was no help. At last the rooster gave me such a bang on the back that I was afraid to go to look after the hens. However, the next day was wet and so my husband fed the poultry as he couldn't work on the land. When he came in, he said, "Your rooster is killed. No wonder he scared you, he came at my legs and I felt him through my leather leggings and work socks. I'm glad he liked the look of your back instead of your legs. When I thought of those thin stockings, he was a dead bird."—Mrs. E. M. Miller, Lanigan, Sask.

* * *

I KNOW a man who is a keen student of entomology, who was so unfortunate as to have his house infested with bed bugs. Finally, by the trial and error method, he hit upon a novel scheme for exterminating them that appears to be the essence of subtlety. He obtained a swarm of cockroaches from somewhere. He turned them loose in his premises and sat back to watch results. The results came only three days later when both types of insects left en masse. It seems that the bed bugs, being chronic nocturnal workers, prevented the roaches from sleeping at night. The roaches, in their turn, being steady day laborers, allowed the bugs no rest and finally both factions left the place in disgust, suffering acutely from insomnia.—D. M. Arbuthnott, Flin Flon, Manitoba.

* * *

WRITES I. N. Skidmore, of Denholm, Sask.: When I was a boy in Iowa a man brought a sunflower seed from the dust bowl of Kansas and planted it in river bottom soil beside the Missouri River. He didn't step back quick enough. That sunflower seed sprouted and shot up his pant leg before he got out of the way and before he could cut himself loose he was 'way up in the air. He started to slide for the ground but the sunflower grew up faster than he could slide down. A couple of neighbors did some fast work. They got a blanket and held it. By that time he was 90 feet in the air but he made it. The roots of that sunflower covered four acres when the frost killed it.

* * *

HAS anyone beat this record? A couple of years ago Art. Smith, of Elrose, Sask., jacked up a building 24x32, loaded it on two trucks, hauled it 18 miles over a hilly road and had it unloaded in 18 hours.

* * *

OUR local barber has a puzzle on his hands these days, says the Viscount Sun. The prices board say just so much for a shave. But what's he going to do? Since the election the CCFers are so wreathed in smiles that his work has doubled getting around the wrinkles; the Grits are so long faced they have twice the acreage to cover with soap and blade. The only chance he has to make a profit is on the Tories. They feel so small he gives them a boy's shave by putting on the soap and using the towel.

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